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Part One
Pages 1-8

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KAISER WILHELM I. CANAL

An Imperial Christening at the Keystone at Holtenau.

HOHENZOLLERN THROUGH THE LINES

Fireworks Display of American War Ships the Most Admired, and the Columbia Exciting Interest.

KIEL, June 21.—The keystone of the North Sea-Baltic Canal was laid by Emperor William this morning. The ceremony was witnessed by a multitude. The town was early astir, and the roads and water routes to Holtenau, the scene of to-day's principal ceremony, were crowded.

Dozens of steamers loaded with excursionists went from Kiel and took places near the lock, where the keystone was to be laid. The press steamer was allotted a position from which a good view of all the proceedings could be had. The invited guests and those present who had been fortunate enough to secure tickets for seats on the tribunes arrived between 10 and 10:30 o'clock.

In spite of the rain that fell heavily during the night, the decorations were in fairly good condition this morning. What little damage had been done to them by the downpour was repaired, and the warm sun soon dried them.

Never did the harbor of Kiel present so animated an appearance. The bay was filled with vessels of every description, from the coasting hooker to the sombre, majestic looking warships that swung lazily at their anchors.

Here, there, and everywhere on the water scudded sailboats and steam and naphtha launches. All the vessels were gayly decorated. The German training ships and the war vessels having yards were decorated in rainbow fashion, that is, with lines of flags running from the mastheads to the ends of the spars and thence to the rails, and from the bowsprit over the mastheads and down to the taffrail.

Ashore the scene was, if anything, more animated. The country in this vicinity is remarkably beautiful. The road to Holtenau is lined for the greater part of the way with beautiful trees, with here and there groves of beechwood, affording cool shade.

At places where the country is open to the northeast glimpses of the bay and the distant sea are afforded. The entire highway from Kiel to the mouth of the canal had been beflagged. In addition, innumerable triumphal arches, bearing mottoes and portraits of the Emperor, had been erected along the road, and the villages and hamlets on the short route showed a profusion of flags and bunting.

Holtenau, which gives its name to the new lock, is picturesquely situated four or five miles from Kiel, and nearly a mile from the mouth of the canal, where the foundation stone is laid. Prettier rustic surroundings than those of Holtenau could hardly be imagined.

The arrangements at the scene of the ceremony were excellently devised. A small sandstone obelisk here commemorates the construction of the original canal, a century ago. Two grand stands of vast proportions had been erected for guests and ticket holders.

The principal one took the form of a crescent, at each end of which Kiel students in gala dress were grouped. Venetian masts in great number supported banners and pendants of all colors, and here and there the German eagle flag waved above the animated scene. Special places were set apart for the Chancellor, the members of the Bundesrath, the Prussian Ministry, the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Reichstag and Landtag, and other State and provincial dignitaries. The navy and army were also largely represented by officers in brilliant uniforms.

The Emperor left Kiel for Holtenau at an early hour on board a steam launch. He wore the uniform of the Garde du Corps. The Empress, wearing a crushed strawberry gown, accompanied him. Shortly before 11 o'clock the waiting crowd about the lock broke out into shouts of "Der Kaiser kommt!"

The Imperial party arrived at the keystone at 10:55 o'clock. Their arrival was the signal for deafening cheers. His Majesty was met at the jetty by Chancellor Hohenlohe, who conducted him to a marquee. The Emperor walked to his place with martial bearing. He acknowledged the enthusiastic greetings smilingly.

His Majesty having taken a standing position before the dais, Chancellor Hohenlohe asked the imperial assent to commence the proceedings, and then read a document relating to the canal, after which the Kaiser approached the stone, which was flanked by a battalion of marines, into which Chancellor Hohenlohe's document, giving a history of the canal, with a set of coins of the reign of Emperor Frederick III., was placed.

The stone was then closed, and the Emperor, receiving a mallet from the Bavarian plenipotentiary in the Bundesrath, tapped the stone thrice. As his Majesty gave the stone the first stroke a detachment of artillery stationed on the hill behind the platforms fired a royal salute, which was followed by salutes fired by the warships in the bay, and the bands played "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz." After the three blows had been delivered the Emperor said:

"In memory of Emperor William the Great, I christen this canal the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, in the name of God, in honor of the Emperor William I., for the weal of Germany, and the welfare of nations."

After the Emperor had tapped the stone with a mallet, the Empress stepped forward and performed the same act, followed by the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and a number of others.

The stone being laid, the Kaiser returned to his place on the dais.

After the ceremony, the guests in attendance were ranged in the following order: Immediately behind the Emperor and Empress were the royal visitors, in the rear of whom were the Hanseatic Burgomasters. To the left of the imperial marquee were the suites of the various royalties, and to the right Chancellor Hohenlohe, the Imperial and Prussian Ministers, the members of the Bundesrath, and the heads of Government departments. To the left of the stairs leading to the jetty stood the foreign Ambassadors and Admirals, and to the right were the Reichstag Committee and the Canal Committee. Grouped behind these were the guards of honor, the members of the Reichstag, the invited guests, and the foreign officers.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the keystone, the Emperor went on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, where he took luncheon. Salutes to his Majesty were fired by several of the warships in the bay.

It had been arranged in the course of the preparations for the celebration that the assembled war ships should steam past the Hohenzollern in review, but for some unexplained reason it was decided later that the Emperor's yacht should merely steam through the lines of the German and foreign fleets lying at anchor.

The Hohenzollern left her anchorage at 3 o'clock for this purpose. She steamed out from the mouth of the canal, turning northward and going between the first and second of the four lines of ships anchored above the entrance on the west side of the bay. These two lines were composed of the American, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Dutch vessels.

Rounding the northermost Dutch ship she returned between the fourth line, comprising three Austrian and four German ships, and a line along the east bank, consisting of one Austrian, two Roumanian, two Italian, and one Turkish ship.

She continued on that side, toward the southern end of the bay, passing the French fleet, and, rounding the British ship Blenheim, went up between the English and the German line. The Emperor stood alone behind the mainmast and above the commander's bridge.

The Hohenzollern's band played unceasingly, while the bands of the various ships, without regard to nationality, played "Heil Dir un Siegerkranz." Most of the warships had their yards manned, and the cheering was incessant. The spectacle was a magnificent one.

As soon as the naval review was finished, a grand banquet was held in the Imperial Marquee at Holtenau, where 1,066 guests sat down to dinner, which lasted a long time. The great hall in which the Kaiser's banquet took place, is built on the south side (Kiel side) of the canal, along the torpedo shelter which runs from the mouth of the canal toward Wik Bay, and is separated from Kiel harbor by a mole.

The idea of giving to the building the appropriate shape of a ship originated with the Emperor himself. When the design for such a building, drawn in the usual style, surmounted by turrets, was submitted to him, his Majesty reversed it and drew on the back with a pencil a sketch of the projected hall in the form of a vessel of the seventeenth century.

The idea was further completed by Inspector Gruner of the Public Buildings Department, who also designed the gallery, adorned with plastic figures, and the after deck which is turned toward Kiel. The latter were finished in Berlin.

The axis of the building is marked by three tall masts, thirty-six yards high, taken from the Niobe. The old mast of the Moltke has supplied material for the bowsprit. The masts, lengthened by two topmasts, attain a total height of about seventy-seven yards, much more than the highest masts now in existence, which are about fifty-five yards.

The partition which screens the masts separates the banquet hall from toilet rooms and other cabinets which are on the water side. The whole structure is 142 yards long by 44 wide, while the banquet hall proper is 109 by 23 yards. The hall is covered from the roof by a light cloth ceiling, through which 150 arc lamps shine, giving the table guests the impression that they are feasting under a sun awning.

Next to this building are the kitchen and serving apartments, all arranged on a tremendous scale. In the kitchen are five cooking machines 16 by 8 feet in size.

To-night the town is a seething mass of humanity. Thousands of sailors and soldiers, in every variety of uniform, are in the streets or in the public resorts, all mingling in the heartiest of good comradeship. The windows of the shops are filled with naval devices, and much of the same kind of ornamentation can be seen in the windows of private residences. The hotels, restaurants, and temporary booths are feeling a constant stream of visitors, whose appetites have been sharpened by the excitement of the day.

At dusk the scene on the water was one of unparalleled beauty. All the warships were outlined with a fairylike tracery of lamps, and some of them had brilliant displays of fireworks. Altogether, the display was the most brilliant ever seen here, and probably finer than any ever before seen in Germany. The fireworks display of the Americans was the most admired. The New-York, the temporary flagship of the squadron, had a magnificent design, sixty feet long, against her funnels. It read:

"America sends hearty greetings to Germany upon the completion of the canal."

Set pieces, pictures of the Emperor and President Cleveland, each forty feet square, were also displayed.

Hundreds of officers have inspected the American vessels. They are especially interested in the Columbia. The Russian officers have thrice examined her minutely.

KAISER'S SPEECH AT BANQUET.

A Work Planned and Achieved in Peace Opened to Traffic.

KIEL, June 21.—Eleven hundred guests were present at the banquet. The Emperor sat at a horseshoe table on a raised dais among the German sovereigns and other royal personages. Chancellor von Hohenlohe sat opposite, with Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador to Germany, on his right, and Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, on his left. The other guests were diplomats, Admirals, officers, Ministers, members of the Reichstag, and one newspaper man from each nation.

Upon the conclusion of the banquet the Emperor made a speech, in which he said:

"It is with delight and pride that I look around this brilliant festal gathering, and in the name of my high allies I bid all a hearty welcome and express my heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown us on the completion of a work which, planned and achieved in peace, is now opened to general traffic."

His Majesty described the inception and progress of the work, and then continued:

"In conformity with the great civilizing mission of the German people, we open to the peaceful intercourse of nations, one with another, the locks of the canal, and it will be a source of joyful satisfaction to us if a constantly increasing utilization of the work bears witness that the intention with which we have been guided has not alone been understood, but has also proved fruitful in advancing the welfare of the peoples.

"The participation in the festival of the powers whose representatives we see among us, and whose splendid ships we to-day admire, I acknowledge the more readily as I believe I am right in perceiving therein a complete vindication of the efforts we have always directed toward the maintenance of peace. Germany will range this work on the side of those accomplished in the service of peace, and will esteem herself fortunate if the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal in this sense further strengthens our friendly relations with other powers.

"I drain my glass to the welfare of the friendly sovereign powers."

Throughout the speech cheering was frequent, especially at those parts in which the Emperor made references to peace. Afterward his Majesty received the foreign Admirals, including Admiral Ménard.

After the banquet his Majesty watched the ships and fireworks. Amid the brilliancy the darkness of the French vessels, which were under steam, ready to depart, made a curious contrast. They sail during the night. It was officially declared that the only reason for their departure was that they might be able to be in French waters on the anniversary of the death of President Carnot.

Many visitors were courteously received on board the French flagship during her presence here. Admiral Ménard, in conversation with several press representatives, declared that he was greatly satisfied

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FOR AIDING INCENDIARIES

Patrolman Charles F. Lenz Arrested on a Charge of Perjury.

AT FIRE HEADQUARTERS MANY YEARS

Transferred After an Investigation by Fire Marshal Mitchel—Bench Warrant Issued by Recorder Goff.

Patrolman Charles F. Lenz, attached to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, the station house of which is in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was arrested in the station house last evening by Central Office Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Goff. The warrant charges Lenz with perjury.

Acting Chief Conlin learned at 4 o'clock that the warrant had been issued, and he immediately suspended Lenz from duty and notified Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, by whom Lenz was summoned to the station house and held until the arrival of the detectives with the warrant. After the arrest he was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

Lenz was for years detailed at Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street, and it was as a result of the investigation into the methods and operations of firebugs made by Fire Marshal Mitchel that he was transferred to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Max H. Grauer, a Fire Adjuster, was put on trial for arson Feb. 21. On that day Solomon J. Rieser, a law clerk, who had at one time been employed as an Assistant Fire Adjuster by Samuel Milch of 242 Henry Street, made a sworn statement, in which he implicated as members of an organized gang of firebugs a Deputy Assistant Fire Marshal, Mrs. Ida Lieberman, then convicted of having conspired to burn a flat house at 521 East Twelfth Street, Dec. 18, 1894; Max H. Grauer, Adolph Herschkopf, who was then under indictment for arson; two fire insurance adjusters, a Brooklyn Detective Sergeant, and several others.

Fire Marshal Mitchel laid the facts before the District Attorney, and a warrant was issued for Samuel Milch. It was found, however, that he had fled.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said at that time that Grauer and Milch were the leaders of an organized gang of assassins and incendiaries, who had their agents, mercenaries, and firebugs all over the city. The conspiracy, he said, even extended into his own office, and after weeks of anxious investigation he was compelled to send a letter to the Fire Commissioners in which he accused Policeman Lenz and Assistant Fire Marshal Frank of furnishing information to the firebugs, which enabled them to avoid arrest. He requested the Fire Commissioners to demand the resignation of Frank, and to request that Policeman Lenz be relieved from duty at Fire Headquarters.

This was on Dec. 5 last. The next day Frank resigned, and Lenz was transferred to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station by Superintendent Byrnes, at the request of the Fire Commissioners.

Lenz has been a policeman since 1876, and he had been detailed at Fire Headquarters since 1886.

Mrs. Sarah Silbermeister was one of the gang of firebugs the investigation into whose operations has led up to the arrest of Lenz. She was convicted of conspiracy with Louis Rothman to commit arson by firing the clothing store of Louis Weinberg, at 178 Canal Street, Oct. 28, 1894. Rothman pleaded guilty, and was sent to States prison for fifteen years. The woman stood trial, and was sentenced for twenty-five years. These two afterward gave information leading to the implication of Grauer, as the instigator of the fires. Grauer was convicted Feb. 28 of this year. The clothing man, Weinberg, and another man named Rosenbaum were implicated and arrested. They escaped by turning State's evidence.

Louis Gordon, formerly a shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street, was indicted March 14, accused of having contracted with the Grauer gang to fire his manufactory. Samuel Milch was Gordon's insurance adjuster, and the insurance amounted to $58,000.

It is believed that the alleged perjury for which Lenz was arrested was committed previous to the arrest of Grauer and his allies last year, when Lenz may have been called upon to testify in regard to the firebugs.

Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.

John Walker, employed as a driver by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, had his skull fractured yesterday morning by being thrown from his wagon near William Street and Exchange Place. Charles Schown, fifteen years old, crossing the street at the time, was run into and badly cut and bruised about the legs. Both of the injured persons were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it is said that Walker's recovery is doubtful.

Walker's horse became frightened at the exhaust of a steam piledriver and ran away. Walker has a wife and three children, and lives at 314 West Twenty-first Street. The runaway horse was caught by a truck driver.

Trolley Car Struck Brewery Wagon.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 21.—A Flushing trolley car of the Steinway Railroad Company's system and a brewery wagon, owned by the Kip's Bay Brewing Company of New-York, were in collision this afternoon in Jackson Avenue. Charles Nagle of 515 First Avenue, New-York, driver of the brewery wagon, and his assistant, were thrown on the paved street. Nagle's head was badly cut. His assistant was not injured.

Henry Voltmer of Woodside, conductor of the trolley car, and Thomas Dolan of 555 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, the motorman, were both arrested. They were released to-night on $100 bail each.

Died of Morphine Poisoning.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 21.—Byron McKelvey of Pittsburg, Penn., was found dead in bed this morning at a hotel in Colorado City. He died of morphine poisoning, the drug, it is believed, having been taken with suicidal intent. McKelvey came from Pittsburg a few months ago and went to Cripple Creek, where he owned mining claims. He received money from his father to secure patents for them, but spent it in dissipation. Last night at Colorado City he complained of not being able to sleep, and at his request a physician administered an injection of morphine. It is supposed that he secured another supply elsewhere.

Ex-Postmaster Hegeman Sentenced.

Joseph Hegeman, ex-Postmaster of Bayville, L. I., was convicted in the United States Court, Brooklyn, of embezzlement. The amount was $1,291.40. Judge Benedict yesterday sentenced him to eight years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1,291.40, the amount of the embezzlement.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.—Adv.

ROBBERS IN A MINNESOTA BANK

They Knock the Cashier Senseless, Lasso the Teller, and Empty the Safe—Carry Off About $30,000.

RAINY LAKE, Minn., June 21.—The Bank of Rainy Lake was robbed last night by two masked men. They knocked the Cashier senseless, and then emptied the safe. They secured about $30,000.

Just before the hour for closing Cashier Johnson was standing within the bank railing when suddenly the masked men appeared, and rushed behind the counter with drawn revolvers. The Cashier made a jump for his revolver, but before he could move a foot he was felled to the floor with a club by one of the robbers, while the other burglar lassoed the teller with a rope and threw him to the floor, where he was bound and gagged.

Cashier Johnson, after falling to the floor, made a desperate struggle, and was shot at twice by his assailant, both balls going wild. The second robber, disposing of the teller, came to the assistance of his companion, and struck the cashier several heavy blows on the head with the butt of his revolver.

One of the blows rendered Johnson unconscious, and when he regained his senses he found himself bound hand and foot, and lying under the counter.

Several persons outside the bank had been attracted by the shots fired, but this did not deter the robbers, who locked the front doors and proceeded to loot the vault. The inside door of the vault was locked. The robbers demanded the key from the cashier, and, as he refused, gave him several kicks in the side. By this time a crowd had collected outside.

The men hurriedly filled the front part of the vault door with powder and touched it off, blowing the doors off and throwing things promiscuously to the floor. The rest was easy work.

In the open safe within the vault were packages of bills and quantities of silver, amounting in all to over $30,000. The burglars stuffed their booty in bags brought for the purpose, and, opening the front door, charged through the crowd.

The boldness and suddenness of the deed staggered the onlookers, and the fleeing men were a block away before any one seemed to realize what had happened. They turned a corner and suddenly seemed to be swallowed up.

By the time the crowd had gathered its wits and started in pursuit the burglars were nowhere to be seen. A posse was at once formed, and is now in pursuit, and the men they are after will doubtless be shot on sight if caught.

Telegrams have been sent in every direction giving a description of the men. It is believed that they have headed for Lake Superior County, in order to board some passing steamer.

HEAD-END COLLISION AT COPAKE

Two Engine Firemen Severely Injured —Boat Race Excursion Train Stalled.

WINSTED, Conn., June 21.—At Copake, N. Y., forty-three miles west of here, a bad wreck took place at 4 P. M. A Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad passenger train, west-bound, in charge of Conductor Frank Smith of Canaan and Engineer John Savage of Hartford, and an extra east-bound freight engine, Conductor Schermerhorn, Engineer Murphy, both of Hartford, collided head on.

Fireman John Cain of the extra and Fireman Egner of the passenger train were both seriously injured, their recovery being doubtful. A meagre report says six passengers were injured by being thrown over the seats, the engine badly wrecked, six cars derailed, and three totally demolished.

The freight train had orders to meet the passenger on Copake siding, but the engineer was unable to hold his train, and ran by the siding and into the passenger train on the main track. A wrecking train from Hartford went to the scene of the accident.

An excursion train to the Poughkeepsie boat race is stalled at the wreck. Many passengers are said to have been cut by flying glass.

LARGE INCREASE IN WAGES OF POTTERS

Employes of Bolt and Nut Works Also Profit by Returning Good Times.

WHEELING, West Va., June 21.—All the men in the sanitary potteries here were given an advance in wages yesterday of 10 to 40 per cent. This is in accord with the recent action of the Trenton (N. J.) potters.

The Wheeling sanitary plants will also increase wages.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 21.—Notice has been given to the employes of the Port Chester Bolt and Nut Works that, beginning with July 1, their wages will be increased. About 200 employes are affected. The works are running night and day to fill orders.

LIGHTNING IN A DYNAMITE MAGAZINE

Several Men Killed by the Explosion —Much Property Destroyed.

KINGWOOD, West Va., June 21.—Lightning struck a dynamite magazine near here at 9 o'clock to-night and caused a terrible explosion.

Several men were killed and a great deal of property was destroyed.

Particulars of the explosion have not been received.

Consular Clerkships Competitive.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The State Department will to-morrow apply reform methods in the appointment of consular clerks, by holding a competitive examination of applicants for a vacancy in that position. About twenty persons will compete, and these examinations will be conducted by a board composed of State Department officers.

Consular clerkships pay $1,000 and $1,200 only, but are considered very desirable places. They are life offices, and the incumbents have an opportunity to see something of the world and to perfect themselves in foreign languages. Twelve consular clerkships are allowed by law.

Mrs. Ellis and "Turkish Girls" Fined.

Mrs. Selima Ellis, proprietress of a Turkish smoking parlor at 225 West Twenty-fifth Street, who, together with four women, alleged to be Turkish dancers, and a waiter employed at the establishment, was arrested Thursday night, waived examination in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house, and was held for trial in $1,000. The "Turkish girls" gave their names as Lillie J. Stuart, Carrie Brandt, Annie Jenkenson, and Ellen Edwards. They were each fined, while the waiter, who goes by the name of Mahomid Ben ah Goun, was discharged.

Dinner to the Attorney General.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Attorney General Harmon was the guest of honor at a banquet to-night given by Cincinnati lawyers. About 200 members of the bar were present. Speeches were made by Judge W. H. Taft, Judge Samuel F. Hunt, Judge Moses F. Wilson, ex-Gov. Foraker, the Attorney General, and others. The design of the banquet was to show the respect in which Mr. Harmon is held by his fellow-lawyers.

An Aged Bank President's Mishap.

Mark Banks, ninety years old, of Greenwich, Conn., who is President of the Greenwich Bank of this city, fell while getting off a New-Haven train at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning. His head struck against the steps of a car. He sustained a scalp wound, which was dressed by Dr. Norton of Flower Hospital. He was then taken care of by friends.

Coney Island, Thirty (30) Cents.

Reduction in fares via "Culver Route," round trip tickets from foot of Whitehall St., thirty (30) cents. Cheapest and best route.—Adv.

SEEKING OUR SECURITIES

J. Pierpont Morgan Brings Cheering News from Abroad.

LARGE PREMIUMS FOR RECENT ISSUES

Many Friends Greet the Banker on His Return to His Office—Fresh Confidence in the Financial District.

J. Pierpont Morgan, looking as if the important financial work he performed abroad had rested lightly on him, and bronzed and rugged from his ocean trip, returned to his desk yesterday morning. Quite an assemblage, in addition to his business associates, awaited him at his office, and the first half hour after his arrival was occupied in greetings. He seemed in excellent spirits. When a lull occurred in the salutations of friends he was asked to say something in response to public interest in the financial developments in which he has been a leader. He said he did not feel as though he ought to discuss specific transactions, but that he would make a comprehensive statement.

"The feeling abroad," Mr. Morgan said, "is very strongly in favor of American securities. They recognize the fact that the Government is pledged to maintain the gold standard, and are consequently disposed to buy American securities, especially those of a very choice character, for which the market is almost unlimited.

"The issues which have recently been sold are selling at large premiums, and other negotiations are pending. I have not had time to look into the situation here, but I am satisfied that a reorganization of the Northern Pacific and the Erie will be undertaken without material delay."

It was hardly possible for Mr. Morgan to apply himself closely yesterday to any particular business. He remained late at his office, but friends kept trooping in on him so that interruptions were frequent and handshaking demanded much of his time. His return was regarded in that quarter as the principal event of the day, and the cheering reports he brought of good feeling toward American securities abroad infused into the financial district fresh confidence in the outlook for continued prosperity.

Mr. Morgan made no allusion for public use to the operations of the bond syndicate, but one of his early callers was August Belmont, and following Mr. Belmont's call the banks which still held syndicate gold on deposit turned it over to the Sub-Treasury. This proceeding added nothing to the gold reserve, for the money had been carried to the credit of the reserve ever since its deposit. It placed in the Treasury, however, $6,000,000 in gold, which the banks had previously carried in store, and completed actual delivery for American account. Gold in hand by the Treasury now reaches about $99,250,000. It will be increased by $1,250,000 expected to-day by the Campania, and afterward by about $6,000,000 from Europe. Syndicate influence was felt in yesterday's market for foreign exchange, in which bills were sold against the high rates.

Besides Mr. Belmont, Mr. Morgan's callers included President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, who will, with Mr. Morgan, have much to say in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railway; Chairman Edward D. Adams of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee; George Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co., President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce, and Thomas F. Ryan, identified with many important railway enterprises in which Mr. Morgan is interested. These visitors, like all others, came away assured that Mr. Morgan was a pronounced bull on the financial and railway situation, and that all his force and influence would be used in dissipating the effects of adversity and in promoting prosperous tendencies.

On the way from his house to his office, the hired cab in which Mr. Morgan rode hit a beam which two framers were carrying across Fourth Avenue near Thirteenth Street, and one of the men was slightly hurt. Other workmen called to the driver to stop, but he took fright and whipped up his horse. A chase followed, of which Mr. Morgan was unconscious until a policeman overhauled the cab at Houston Street. Then the cab was driven to the Fifth Street Station. Mr. Morgan waited there in the Captain's room while the policeman searched for some one to make a complaint. He failed to find any one, as the injured framer, after binding a cut in the scalp, had resumed work.

Another Reservation to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Judge Lamoreaux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has prepared a proclamation to be submitted to the President for approval opening for settlement the lands of the Uncompahgre Sioux Indians in Utah, in accordance with the act of Congress of Aug. 15, 1894, authorizing the negotiations with these Indians. The reservation contains about 220,800 acres, 46,080 of which have been surveyed.

Lightning Kills a Man on the Roof.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 21.—The new Orphans' Home, just being erected here, was struck by lightning to-day. Fred Seifert, who was at work on the roof, was killed and Fred Hartell and a boy named Mann were injured slightly by falling timbers. The cupola was demolished and a large hole was torn in the roof. This is the second time the building has been struck by lightning within six weeks.

May Be Middlesex County Jail Birds.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 21.—Eight men, who are supposed to be the convicts who escaped from the Middlesex County Jail in New-Brunswick over a week ago, were discovered in a cave in the woods about a mile north of here this morning. A posse was organized to capture them, but a sentinel gave the alarm. All the men escaped. They are said to be in the woods near where they were first seen.

Two Sisters Fell Two Stories.

Grace Munner, eight years old, was hilding her baby sister Annie, nine months old, at the second-story window of her home, 428 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. She leaned too far out of the window, lost her balance, and fell.

Grace received a compound fracture of the skull and Annie was somewhat bruised, but escaped serious injury.

Ford Said to be in Ireland.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—It is reported about the State House to-day that Bernard J. Ford, ex-Superintendent of the State House, is in Ireland. Ford is under indictment, owing to the disclosures made by the Voorhees investigating committee of State House frauds.

Berkshire Hills route, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Send for booklet. Inclose two-cent stamp to C. T. Hempstead, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, Forty-second Street.—Adv.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH CABINET

Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, Defends Unsuccessfully Estimates for Small Arms.

LONDON, June 21.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in announcing the coming retirement of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in Chief of the British Army, said: "At the close of the financial year his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will relinquish the position of chief in command of the British forces, which he has held so long. He has devoted his whole life to the service, and has identified himself with the army. It is hardly possible that any one engaged in the civil administration of the army can make this announcement without feelings of emotion.

"We can look back with admiration and gratitude upon his long career, which has been distinguished by consistent zeal and marked by marvelous improvements in the army. His resignation has imposed upon the Government a serious task. The Duke of Cambridge cannot be succeeded by any officer who combines such large and varied powers and qualities."

The Government, he said, would accept and proceed in the premises upon the principles of the Duke of Devonshire's scheme of an army commission, embodying a plan whereby the Secretary of State for War would be advised by a deliberative council composed of experienced officers. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"]

Mr. Balfour said the House must feel that the severance of the Duke of Cambridge's connection with the army an event which must move the country for the moment, but they must exclude this feeling from their consideration of practical questions, which could not be long deferred. It was certain, however, that they would never find any man who would inspire greater affection in the army, or who would be animated by any higher sense of his public duty, as well as his duty to the Queen and to Parliament.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman further said that the appointment of a Commander in Chief of the Army would be maintained, but his function would be greatly modified. He would be subject to the ordinary rules affecting staff officers, and his office would be tenable for a period of ten years, which term would be capable of extension if desirable. The Commander in Chief would be the principal military adviser of the Secretary of State for War, whose council would consist of five general officers.

During the debate on the war estimates, the Hon. William St. John Broderick, Conservative member for the Guilford Division of Surrey, asked for certain information in regard to the present supply of small arms and ammunition. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that the estimates comprehended enough to meet the current needs.

After some discussion it was agreed to proceed with the Naval Works bill.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman contended that the estimate for small arms was ample to render possible the mobilization of three army corps of 110,000 men, with sufficient ammunition.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House, held that the vote asked for would not provide a proper supply of arms.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, said that the supply in hand was a long way behind what the Japanese Army had when it took the field.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he concluded, after listening to the debate, that, using the word reserve in its ordinary sense, Great Britain had no reserve at all.

The division was then taken. The Government was defeated by 132 to 125. The result surprised both sides. The Unionists leaped from their seats cheering. Mr. Chamberlain seemed to dance in his excitement.

After the House had again calmed down to business, the lobbies were crowded with members discussing the situation. The consensus of opinion among the Liberals was that the Government ought not to take the extreme step of dissolving Parliament on its defeat in such a minor matter.

In conversation, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the Government must find another Secretary of State for War.

A Conservative whip, replying to charges that it was a trick division, denied that there was any stratagem. He added that the Government's defeat was the legitimate complement of a series of incidents connected with War Office mismanagement.

Several Liberals, including Sir Charles Dilke, voted against the Government. In an interview, Sir Charles said he hoped the Government would not take its defeat seriously. It might get out of the difficulty by putting back a vote for the Secretary of War's salary. Doubtless when this was proposed the House would agree to it.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-morrow. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, will offer to resign.

A section of the Liberals urge the Ministers to call a general party conference to consider the matter of dissolving Parliament.

LONDON, June 21.—The Graphic (Conservative) will to-morrow say that it is virtually impossible for the Government longer to retain office.

The Morning Post (Conservative) will say that the only course the Ministry can pursue with dignity is to recognize the full effect of the vote and announce the dissolution of Parliament with the least possible delay.

The Times, the Tory organ, regards the vote as a well-merited condemnation of the neglect and inefficiency of the War Office. It contends that the most proper course for the Ministry is to resign. It adds:

"There is absolutely nothing to be gained that a self-respecting politician can prize by ignominiously struggling to postpone any longer the inevitable dissolution of Parliament."

All the morning papers sympathize with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who is genuinely popular.

MRS. SPRANGER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

She was Accused of Having Poisoned Her First Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Mrs. Spranger, who, with her second husband, was accused of murdering her first husband by slow poison, died at a resort in the Santa Cruz Mountains yesterday of diabetes. The mother of the woman's first husband made the accusation against Mrs. Spranger.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—Mrs. Spranger was married to her present husband, Dr. F. X. Spranger of this city, one year ago. She had previously been the wife of E. B. Darling, a musician of some note, who died at Mount Clemens two years ago, and whose mother charged the doctor and Mrs. Darling with poisoning him.

Mrs. Spranger was a woman of rare beauty, and some three years ago inherited a fortune of $500,000 from relatives in Washington. The doctor and his wife have been in California since their marriage.

The death of Mrs. Spranger in California ends the investigation into the mystery surrounding the death of her first husband, E. B. Darling, which was under way by District Attorney Fellows.

Vacheron Must Stand Trial.

ALBANY, June 21.—Judge Clute to-day overruled the demurrer in the Vacheron bribery case and held the indictment good. The Judge stated that he had written no opinion in the matter, but thought as the indictment held that money had been taken, that was sufficient. Neither Assemblyman Vacheron nor his attorneys were present. District Attorney Burlingame objected to the absence of any of the attorneys for Vacheron, but the Judge stated that the day for trial could be set at another time.

John H. Crow Loses His Place.

John H. Crow has been removed as a City Marshal. He is the man that Lemuel Ely Quigg, Congressman, wanted retained in office because, although an alleged Democrat, he had helped Mr. Quigg in his Congressional campaigns.

Edward A. Murray, a Republican, of 411 West Fifty-second Street, was yesterday appointed in his place.

Gov. Atkinson Better.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—Gov. Atkinson improved steadily to-day, and, while he is by no means out of danger, his recovery can almost be predicted with certainty.

GOV. MORTON WAS A JONAH

College Races Broken Up by the Stupidity of His Skipper.

INJURES PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES

Pennsylvania's Shell Was Crushed and No Other Available for the Race at Hand.

RACES POSTPONED TO MONDAY

Thousands of Spectators Disappointed as a Great Contest Was Promised by the Oarsmen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—Owing to the dense stupidity of the Captain of the tug John C. Hartt, a boat chartered by Gov. Levi P. Morton for the use of his family to follow the tri-college boat race here to-day, the race was not rowed, but was postponed until Monday next.

This bullet-headed Captain ran his tug over the course, contrary to all the rules laid down to prevent just such accidents, presuming on the fact that because he had Gov. Morton on board he could do as he pleased and defy all regulations. As a result of his pigheadedness and his desire to show off his passengers, the race had to be declared off, 30,000 people were disappointed, and the shell of the University of Pennsylvania was made a woeful wreck by the wash from the Governor's tug.

But for the fact that the officers aboard the United States revenue cutter Hudson had sense enough peremptorily to prevent the Hartt's Captain from running his triumphal wrecking career to a close, the shell of the Cornell crew, which had been towed to the starting point by the police boat Walla Walla, would also have been wrecked by the wash from this same tug. It took fully ten minutes of frantic whistling from the revenue cutter, the police boat, and the press boat, the Queen City, before Gov. Morton's Captain could be brought to understand that he had done damage enough for one day and that there were other people on the earth besides himself and his boatload of distinguished persons.

When Coach Woodruff of the Pennsylvania crew came up to the starting point and announced that Gov. Morton's Captain had wrecked the Pennsylvania shell beyond repair and that they could not take part in the race, a Pennsylvania sympathizer and a prominent Republican who had been given a place on the press boat remarked most emphatically:

"That settles Morton's chances for the Presidential nomination. Every Pennsylvania man believed that the crew from our university would win the race, and here Morton has gone to work and destroyed the chances of our boys even to have a try for the prize. Morton won't have a vote in the National Convention from Pennsylvania, and, even if he is nominated, he can't get the Electoral vote of our State after this outrageous wrecking of the shell of our crew."

The fact that Gov. Morton was not the pilot of the boat that did the damage, but was a mere passenger, made no difference with this Pennsylvanian or with hundreds just like him, who denounced Gov. Morton roundly as the cause of their disappointment, and, as they believed, of the locking up of several thousand dollars in the safe of the Nelson House until Monday night, for the Pennsylvanians bet freely on their crew, both to beat Columbia and to win the race.

It was indeed an extremely unfortunate termination to what would probably have been one of the most interesting college races ever rowed, in the opinion of every rowing man who has seen the crews at work here. Each one of the crews was confident that it would win the race. Each of the coaches who have had charge of the training of the crews for months past felt certain that his crew would be the successful one, the Cornell men, rather to the surprise of those "on the inside," being the least confident of the three.

Up to to-day the weather here has been perfect for racing on the river, with clear skies, no breeze to ruffle the waters, and a perfect course. Touching the course, in spite of the shower which came up at 4 o'clock, Harry Garfield, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, who has

of the course, piloted thither by the police boat Willa Walla, with Postmaster Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman of the Police Committee, on board, with the Cornell crew in the cabin and their shell in tow. The Gretchen stopped opposite the Pennsylvania boathouse and notified the crew to be at the starting point at 5 o'clock sharp, and then steamed off toward the Columbia quarters, nearly three miles further up the Hudson.

The fleet of yachts and excursion steamers were left behind by the official boats, and formed as pretty a picture as one could wish to see as they were arranged at their anchorages, the policing of the course being more perfect than any that was ever had at the New-London course, where so many colleg races have been rowed.

Hardly had the boats that belonged at the starting point reached their stations when three big tugs were seen coming up the river at racing speed, and directly over the course over which all craft had been prohibited from running by the police regulations. Leading the trio was the big tug John C. Hartt, in the bow of which was a large female contingent. The tug was kicking up a heavy swell, which sent breakers against the rocks of the west shore with a crash, and made the few craft out in the river toward the east shore dance like Portuguese men-of-war in the swell of an ocean steamer. This tug was occupied by Gov. Morton and his party. Just behind were the tugs E. L. Levy and George W. Washburn, occupied by no one in particular, though the latter flew the Columbia flag and was presumably in charge of men who ought to have known better than to go over the course where they had no right to be.

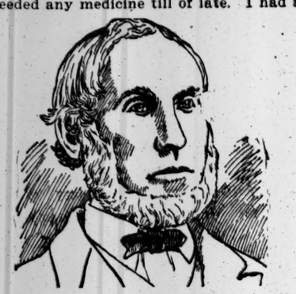
The revenue cutter Hudson set sail for these violators of the rules of the course, and its officers tried their best to keep the reckless Captains from running down the Willa Walla, with the Cornell crew on board and the crew's shell in tow. After a deal of shrieking of whistles and frantic signaling, these interlopers were driven from the course and the Cornell shell was saved from wrecking such as had befallen the Pennsylvania shell a few minutes before.

At 4:30 Mr. Woodruff, coach of the Pennsylvania crew, came up the course on the launch May and informed the men on the police boat Walla Walla that their shell had been wrecked by the wash from Gov. Morton's tug and that they had no other shell to row the race in. He got permission for an hour's delay, while representatives from the Columbia and Cornell crews were invited to the Pennsylvania quarters to inspect the wreck and see what could be done.

At 5:30 the referee's steamer Gretchen

I Am a Pioneer

In the western part of this State and never needed any medicine till of late. I had a



bad attack of the grip, and was quite weak and felt badly afterward. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have been very greatly benefited. My wife also found it of great value after an attack of typhoid pneumonia." AVERY WARNER, Hamlet, New-York.

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Prominently in the public eye to-day.

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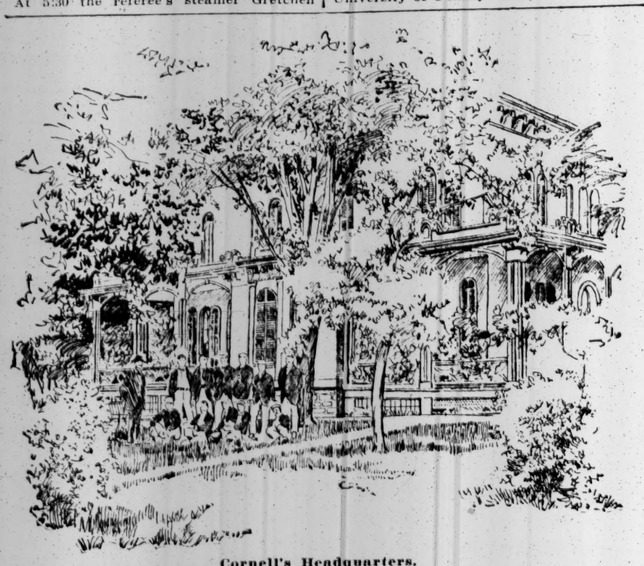

Cornell's Headquarters.

came up to the head of the course, and Dr. Brooks announced to the Captains of the Cornell and Columbia crews that the Pennsylvania shell was so badly wrecked that those at the start and for the crowd on the observation train, that was being drenched, as the rain was coming down pretty heavily. The observation train was converted into what looked like a series of fields of toadstools, as each car was a mass of umbrellas that had been raised for shelter.

At 4:45 the Columbia eight came from their boathouse and started for their stakeboat. They had drawn the middle course, and Pennsylvania was to have been to the west of them, on the course nearest the shore, with Cornell on the outside course, nearest the middle of the river. All the Columbia boys wore white sweaters and blue trunks, with the exception of Prentice, who rows at No. 2, and who wore a dark blue sweater. They pulled up stream slowly and easily, and about a quarter of a mile from their starting station came to a stop to wait for Cornell to step from their launch into their shell, and for Pennsylvania to come up the river. They had not then learned of the injury to Pennsylvania's shell. For an hour the Columbia lads sat in their shell awaiting orders to either go to the start or return to their boathouse, Coxswain Sill occasionally giving them a little work, so that they should not get chilled while sitting in their shell with the rain beating down on them.

Then came a long and tedious delay for

Quarters of the Columbia Crew.

it would be impossible for the crew to come out in it, and that they awaited the decision of the two Captains as to whether they would row over the course or delay the race until the Pennsylvanians could either repair their shell or get a new one. The Captains of both crews, Prentice of Columbia and Troy of Cornell, agreed that a postponement was better in order to carry out their desire for a race between all three of the crews. It was then agreed to give the Pennsylvanians all the time possible, and Monday afternoon next was agreed on as the best time for the contest.

Referee Brooks made the necessary announcement to formally declare the race off, and then the flotilla of boats at the starting point started down the river, headed by the revenue cutter Hudson, and the steam yacht Nirvana, which were the police boats in charge of the busy little police launches. They were followed by the referee's boat, the Gretchen; the press boat, Queen City, and the several tugs and steam yachts that had come up the river to see the start. They carried the news of the postponement down the river to the waiting thousands as rapidly as possible. The tug John C. Hartt, that had caused all the trouble, brought up the rear of the procession, the Captain of the craft being as modest at the end of the day as he had been officious earlier in the day.

There was a scattering from town as soon as possible after the postponement, all the outgoing trains being crowded to their utmost capacity. The betting men hustled to the Nelson House, where Mr. Bain, the proprietor had several thousand dollars of their money locked up in his safe to await the decision of the race. There were many long faces in the crowd, as all their available cash was locked up, and they will have to wait here until the decision of the race on Monday. Most of the money was bet on the result as between Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania at even money. A little was on at 7 to 5 on Cornell, as against Columbia, and some at 2 to 1 on Cornell, as against the field.

Although college races are a new thing at Poughkeepsie, the arrangements were much more nearly perfect than could have been expected, and the Committee of Arrangements are deserving of unstinted praise for the way in which their work was done. The collegians are thoroughly satisfied in every way with the work the committee has done, and the general public could not help but be satisfied.

HOW THE SHELL WAS BROKEN.

Several Holes Smashed in the Bottom and Sides.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—After many weeks of hard training, the crew of the University of Pennsylvania, though "fit as a fiddle" to row the race of their lives, had their cherished hopes of victory crushed yesterday as suddenly as the puffing out of a candle.

They were eager for the race when they placed their shell in the water alongside of their float, at about 4:15 P. M., and had just boarded their steam launch May, preparatory to towing the shell to the starting point, when the unfortunate accident occurred which disabled their boat and rendered it impossible for them to take part in the race. The launch was about ten feet from the float, and Frank B. Ellis, who was holding the shell, was about in the act of throwing the tow line to them, when they were struck by the first swell from the tug John C. Hartt, with Gov. Morton on board, which went by their chuohouse as though it was running a race with an ocean steamer.

The shell was dashed up against the float, which stood a foot out of water, with such tremendous force that the shell was saved in in several different places. The second swell was even more severe than the first, and not only wrenched the shell from the grasp of Mr. Ellis, but sent about fifteen

inches of water over the float, making the shell disappear completely from sight, and not only drenched Ellis to his knees, but nearly washed him from the float.

The little launch May also got her share of the wash, as the same swell that crushed the shell swept the May fore and aft, and put about a foot of water in her. A young lady, a friend of the Captain, who was seated with her back toward the Hartt, got the full benefit of the wash on her back and shoulders and was thoroughly drenched. She was not the only one to feel the cooling effects of the water, as Gustav Tismer, one of the substitutes, who had on a pair of white duck trousers, was soaked to the waist. All of the crew got slightly wetted, but they did not mind a little thing like that, as they had on their working clothes

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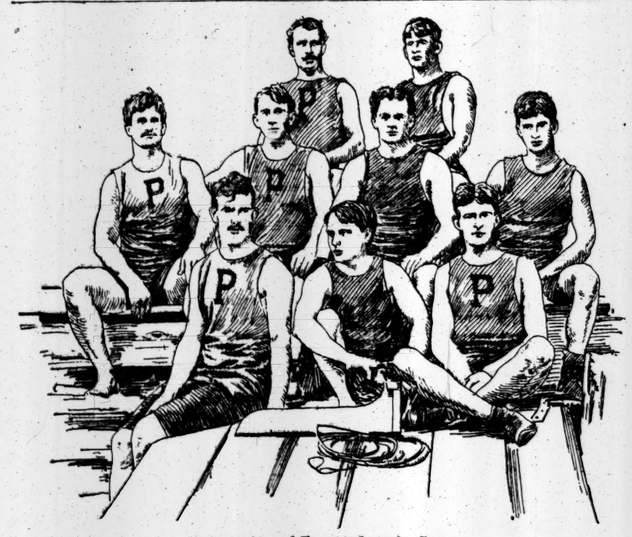

University of Pennsylvania Crew.

have taken a cape mackintosh with him, and who also had two girls to escort, put the cape over the shoulders of one and the coat around the other.

In the meantime the cars had become soaked, and pools of water occupied the seats. An enterprising fakir made his appearance with his arms full of excelsior. He ran along in front of the cars, shouting:

"Here you are; 10 cents a handful!"

"What's it for?" shouted a Cornell man.

"To sit on and keep your feet dry," replied the fakir. "Ten cents to keep you from pneumonia."

In less time than it takes to tell all the excelsior was sold, and then a dozen or more men appeared with cardboard, box lids, boards, bundles of paper, or anything to cover up the seats. The stock sold rapidly, and very soon a thin strip of wood 3 inches wide was worth a quarter. Official programmes, daily newspapers, and everything that could be obtained was used for this purpose.

Shortly before 5 o'clock some one reported that Pennsylvania's shell had been smashed, and that the race would be between Cornell and Columbia only. This Job's comforter, for as such he was regarded, was laughed at.

At 5 o'clock the train was pulled into Highlands Station. Those who had kept under cover there got aboard, and five minutes later the train started up to the starting line. Then the rain and discomfort were forgotten. The college boys yelled and every one was anxious to see the contest. The Columbia men were in their shell and rowing up to the line when the train stopped. They were cheered heartily by their friends on the train. The Cornell crew were on the launch Willa Walla, and the shell was being towed. As soon as they were recognized they were cheered.

"Where is Pennsylvania?" was anxiously asked. Then it was found out that the report about the smashed shell was only too true, and the Pennsylvanians on the train were almost heartbroken.

After waiting for nearly half an hour the steamer Gretchen arrived at the starting line. There was a short conference, and then Referee Brooks's voice could be heard. He was so far off that only the words, "Postponed—Monday," could be understood. Then the press boat, the Queen City, passed along near the shore, and the reporters told those on the train that, owing to the accident to Pennsylvania's shell, the race was postponed until Monday.

Of course every one was disappointed, but it was thought to be the only thing to do under the circumstances. The train went back to Highlands. Those on board got over the river as fast as possible, and every one hoped that Monday would be a fine day.

A little diversion was furnished outside the ferry house at Highlands just as the train reached there. A native had managed to find the pea under one of the shells of a confidence man's layout. The proprietor of the game refused to pay, and a fight ensued. Two policemen also took a hand in the fight, and it took some minutes to quiet the shell-game man and put the handcuffs on him. He managed to cut one of the policemen's face rather badly in the melee.

Thimble riggers and pickpockets reaped quite a harvest on the West Shore. John J. Platt, editor of a local newspaper, who had a notice in his paper this morning telling people how to avoid loss at the hands of pickpockets and confidence men, had his watch stolen. Nine pickpockets were spotted by Chief Detective Humphrey at the Hudson River Railroad station, and were stood up in a row until the 6:55 P. M. train came, when they were put on board and sent to New-York under surveillance.

WELL PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS

Course Would Have Been Clear of River Craft Had the Crews Started.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—Chairman Frank Hasbrouck of the Police Committee has worked hard to have arrangements for the race, as far as the river was concerned, as perfect as possible, and he succeeded in a remarkable way. Everything was arranged beautifully, and if the race had taken place there would have been nothing to interfere with the crews in any way from start to finish. The fleet of police boats was a large one. Some Mr. Hasbrouck had anchored near the finish, while several small launches and tugboats patrolled the course. Mr. Hasbrouck himself superintended things on board the Willa Walla.

Nearly all the yachts and excursion steamers were anchored on the eastern side of the course from the bridge to the finishing line. Each boat was assigned a particular anchorage, and care was taken that each one was kept where assigned. From early in the morning until the time of the race vessels kept taking position. One of the first was Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's schooner yacht Sachem On board were Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Adams, Mrs. F. G. Adams, Mrs. C. S. Thompson, Miss Edna Mapleston, Miss Barrett, M. Bailou, and T. H. Barrett. Commodore Adams is a hearty supporter of Columbia.

The Atlantic Club was well represented, and the Sachem's guns boomed many times during the day acknowledging salutes. Prof. Herrmann was there on his steamer, Fra Diavolo. His guests were Dr. and Mrs. Sanger and Miss Palmey. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Wing were on board the sloop Adelaide.

David Hunt entertained a party of friends on the schooner Fearless, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Haviland, Dr. White, Miss Nelson, Miss Potter, and C. and R. Hunt.

F. G. Bourne's handsome steamer, Reverie, was anchored just above the bridge. On board were Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bourne, Mrs. H. G. Bourne, Mr. A. K. Bourne, Miss Bourne, Miss Marion Bourne, Master Alfred Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss Kitty Miller, Miss Ethel Miller, and Mr. Louis Dodd.

On board the steamer Forget-Me-Not, entertained by William H. and George N. Butler, were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kerr, William Doscher, D. J. Campbell, Frederick Swayne, Miss Sleight, and Howard McLean.

The Colonial, a new boat, had a crowd of Albany men on board. The Colonial is owned by M. P. Brown and went to Albany yesterday to be registered before going down the river and round to the Potomac. Surveyor Masterson suggested that, as the Colonial was going down the river, Mr. Brown should take a party to see the race. Mr. Brown was willing, and the party was made up as follows: Senator David B. Hill, ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Judge D. Cady Herrick, John P. Masterson, Surveyor of the Port; John Bowe, City Treasurer; Lewis W. Pratt, Collector of Internal Revenue; Senator Amasa J. Parker, Assemblyman Jacob Ten Eyck, Congressman George W. Southwick, ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, William Barnes, Jr., and Clifford D. Gregory.

Other yachts were F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror, W. J. Arkell's Judge, W. R. Sand's Nirvana, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, E. Luckenback's Now Then, and C. Prate's Allegra.

Then there were the excursion steamers. The big General Slocum, crowded with sightseers, came up from New-York and arrived just before 5 o'clock. The City of Lawrence also came from New-York, and was crowded, too. The John L. Hasbrouck, James T. Brett, and W. Martin, and the Poughkeepsians on board. The Emeline has excursionists from Fishkill and Newburgh, and the Hudson Taylor was crowded with visitors from New-Hamburg and small towns in the vicinity. These all had to anchor in line.

A big barge, the Harvest, with tiers of seats built on the deck, was anchored in line, and there were two relics of years ago in the Albany sloop Edith L. and schooner Richard Knight. These were all well patronized. In addition to these there were several small tugs and launches chartered for the day.

As soon as the postponement was announced they all cleared out for home, and by 6 o'clock the river was all clear again.

WHERE CREWS ARE QUARTERED

People in Charge of the Regatta Furnished Comfortable Homes for Crews.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—The people in charge of the collegiate regatta have certainly done all that could be expected of them in the way of furnishing quarters for the three crews that are training here for the race.

But on crew is settled in the town proper, that being the Cornell crew, which was the last to reach here and go into training. The Cornell boys have a very pleasant home in the old Hicks House, on Prospect Street, now occupied by George Cannon. It is roomy, with a good lawn and plenty of shade. The boathouse is about half a mile below the quarters, the latter being on a sightly bluff at the south end of the city. The boathouse is under the shadow of Kall Rock, just below the Main Street dock. It is Dr. Miller's old boathouse, where some yacht building is still carried on. The finish line for the race is but a short distance away.

Columbia's boys are up the river, about four miles away, and close to the point from which the race will be started. The crew has very pleasant quarters in the old Stuyvesant Mansion. There are a spacious lawn, plenty of room for baseball, tennis, and any other sport the boys may see fit to indulge in. The Stuyvesant Mansion is well up on the hillside, and it is quite a jaunt from there down to the boathouse, where the shells and the launch are kept ready for the use of the coach and the crew. The boathouse, a new building, is at Roosevelt Point, in a pretty little cove that sets in from the river. It is a model place for a house, and is near to the headquarters of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, of which Mr. Roosevelt is President. Here the Columbia lads have spent a month very pleasantly with an efficient corps of waiters and attendants, and with Walter Peet and Guy Richards watching them constantly and whipping them into shape.

The most comfortably situated of all the crews, perhaps, are the University of Pennsylvania boys. They are on the west bank of the river, opposite this city, on a bluff about 400 feet above the Hudson. The little Summer hotel at which they are stopping is called Bellevue Villa. The cottage is surmounted by an observatory, from the top of which a splendid view of the entire course and of the country for miles around can be had. It is a long and hard climb from their boathouse up to the villa, but when one reaches there the view is ample payment for the trouble and annoyance of the weary ride up in a rickety old 'bus. The Pennsylvania crew has its boathouse at Willow Dock, just above the bridge, and very near to the finish of the course, which is on the extreme west side of the river.

Poughkeepsie people have been very liberal in the treatment of the crews, and there are only words of praise to be heard, especially for Postmaster Hasbrouck, an old Harvard man, who seems to know just what is needed to make every one comfortable. It is all in marked contrast to things at West London, where there has always been more or less friction between the college boys, the Board of Trade Committee, and the general public, in which the last-named always got the worst of it.

TO ROW UP THE RIVER.

The Yale-Harvard Crews Will Try the Incoming Tide.

NEW-LONDON, June 21.—As the date for the Yale-Harvard boat race approaches, there appears to be less certainty about how the contest will result than there was a fortnight ago. Then it was believed that Yale would win, and win easily, but a couple of weeks have wrought a very decided improvement in Harvard's rowing and improved their prospect of winning. Yale is not given to prophesying victory; indeed, the possibility of defeat for them is referred to by all Yale men who talk about the result of the coming race. While Harvard is not heralding an anticipation of success, the inference gathered from talk with those in a position to judge is that the crew will make a very determined effort to win and will give her opponents as lively a tussle as possible.

No hard work has been done to-day, for the crews have rowed only over short distances. They have had severe training prior to this time, so that lighter work, as the end of the practice comes into sight, may be altogether beneficial for them. It is not to be expected that much improvement can be made in the crews during the few days that remain for preparation for the race. The hard work has been done, and, barring a few long rows in the early part of next week, the practice will be light. Harvard rowed down the river a mile and a half this forenoon, then, turning, went back up the river and did not come down again during the day.

Yale did not get even as far away from her quarters as Harvard, Mr. Cook coaching them up the river, where the water was very good for rowing. The crews are in fine condition, and if they continue so they will put up a race that will be worth witnessing, which is more than can be said of many of the races on the river in recent years. That the race will be a contest from start to finish is deemed likely, from the fact that there has been very little difference in the time made by the crews in their practice rows over the full four miles. If the time taken by others than the coaches of the crews approaches accuracy, and it is believed it does, the race will be close, and it will be rowed in fast time, provided the conditions of wind and water are favorable to speed, for the hour for the race has been fixed so as to catch the tide running in.

The race is to be rowed up the river, a course that is never as satisfactory to spectators as a down-stream contest. The river is narrower at the upper end of the course than it is near the big bridge, and the anchorage for big steamers is less desirable. In years past, thousands of spectators have seen the finish of the race from the shore, and from a variety of boats that line up on either side of the course, a distance of a mile or more above the bridge. These can only see the beginning of the race next Friday, instead of the finish of it.

The announcement of the postponement of the contest on the Hudson was a disappointment to both Yale and Harvard, for they looked for a good race and fast time.

Cornell's Henley Crew at Practice.

LONDON, June 21.—The Cornell boat was out this morning with the same crew that occupied the seats yesterday. A strong southerly wind was blowing straight down the course. The men rowed to Fawley Court and returned. They made two spurts of a minute each at a forty-two stroke. Afterward they rowed from Temple Island up the course to the boathouse without stopping at the rate of forty-five strokes to the minute. Hall is swinging a little more than formerly, but is not rowing any longer stroke. The men were coached by Courtney from a skiff and by Francis from a shell.

The Trinity Hall crew were also out, under the coaching of Wauchope, rowing at a stroke of from thirty-two down to twenty-eight. The Cornell men saw them practice. They thought their rowing very regular, but the styles of the two crews are totally different, and which is the better has yet, they think, to be proved.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with a party of friends, paid a visit to the Cornell crew at Henley today. The crew got out on the water and rowed down to Fawley Court and returned, making several short bursts of speed and showing different styles of rowing. The wind blew strongly down stream from the south, but under these adverse conditions they rowed in the best of form.

Norwood-Yankee Doodle Race.

The steam yachts Norwood and Yankee Doodle will race on the Hudson to-day. The course will be from off One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Yonkers and back, and the prize is a sweepstakes of $250 each. The start will be made at 2 o'clock. The Norwood in charge of Hugh Fraser is in first-class trim, and the McBrides have had the Yankee Doodle overhauled in Philadelphia. The Yankee Doodle came through the Delaware and Raritan Canal yesterday.

Defender to be Launched on Wednesday.

C. Oliver Iselin yesterday announced that the cup defender would be launched from the Herreshoff yards next Wednesday.

OFFICERS OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY

Elected at the Final Session of the Organization at Lexington, Va.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 21.—The Scotch-Irish Society's second day's session was opened at 11 o'clock with prayer by the Rev. John S. Finlay of Virginia. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. White delivered an address on "Presidents of Washington and Lee." In the absence of Dr. George W. Graham of Charlotte, N. C., his address on the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" was read by the Rev. J. H. Bryson, D. D., of Huntsville, Ala. Dr. George MacClosky of Princeton spoke on "What Education Can Do for the Scotch-Irish."

A business meeting was held in the afternoon, and the following officers were elected: President—Robert Bonner, New-York City; Vice President—The Rev. John S. Macintosh, D. D., Philadelphia; First Vice President at Large—J. T. Wright, Nashville; Second Vice President at Large—The Rev. J. H. Bryson, D. D., Huntsville, Ala.; Secretary—A. C. Floyd, Chattanooga; Treasurer—John McIlhenny, Philadelphia.

Invitations were received to hold the next congress at Denver, Col., and Harrisburg, Penn. Addresses were made at the evening exercises by the Rev. J. H. Bryson, D. D., Alabama; the Rev. John Hall, D. D., New-York, and Dr. Henry McDowell, Kentucky.

Statue of William Henry Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—Upon the invitation of the monument Regents, Gen. Harrison to-day inspected the model of the statue of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison. Gen. Harrison expressed the opinion that the face was a trifle thin, and suggested that the Regents have a committee of artists pass upon the statue.

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ever comes from those who use COTTOLENE. Complaint is made by those who use imitations. Eminent physicians praise COTTOLENE because of its healthfulness.—Expert cooks praise COTTOLENE because of its efficacy.—Housekeepers praise COTTOLENE for its economy.—Connoisseurs praise COTTOLENE for the delicate flavor, it imparts to the food.—People with weak digestion have nothing but praise

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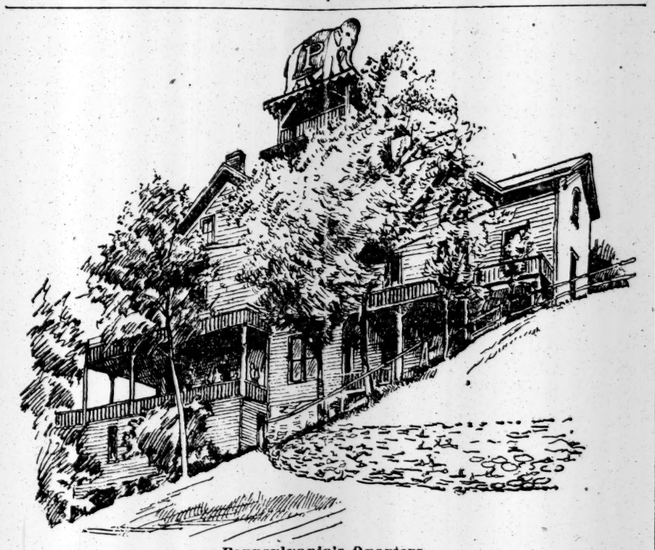

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A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases, after all other methods fail.

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COLBY-SEDGWICK WEDDING TO-DAY

Many Society People from New-York and Boston at Stockbridge.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—About 200 society people from New-York and Boston are here to attend the wedding of Miss Nathalie Sedgwick and Bainbridge Colby, which takes place to-morrow at high noon in St. Paul's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, uncle and aunt of the bride, gave a large dance at the Casino this evening for the wedding guests and Summer residents. The assembly room was decorated with white and yellow daisies.

A wedding breakfast will be served to-morrow, after the ceremony, at the home of Henry Dwight Sedgwick. The Sedgwick homestead is famous as having been the home of Catherine Sedgwick and the place where she did much of her writing.

There are to be no bridesmaids, and the maid of honor will be Miss Charlotte Mabel Dwight. The best man will be Henry William Dwight, fourth, and the ushers Clark Williams, William Kissam, Arthur Wheeler Francis, Howard Caswell Smith of New-York, Ellery Sedgwick of Stockbridge, and Irvin McDowell Garfield of Mentor, Ohio, a son of the late President Garfield.

The organist will be Mr. Charles S. Safford of Boston, who is a particular friend of the groom and a classmate at Williams College, as also are most of the ushers. The church is being decorated with wild flowers, roses, and greens, and will present a charming appearance.

ARRESTED FOR CHICAGO PAY ROLL FRAUD

Wholesale Indictments Expected from the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, June 21.—William Dorman, late foreman of water pipe extension work for the city, for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday, surrendered himself to the police this morning. Dorman is charged with complicity in the pay roll frauds.

Dorman, it is said, during a conference with Chief of Police Badenoch and Commissioner of Public Works Kent, made a statement, as a result of which the Commissioner will in a short time swear out warrants for a large number of others implicated in the frauds. The warrants, however, will be for those implicated in serious offenses only. The bulk of the evidence collected will be laid before the Grand Jury at an early day, and wholesale indictments are expected to returned.

Fine Point Made for Thieves.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 21.—Alexander Simpson, counsel for Allen Long and Philip E. Martin, convicted of robbing Erie Railway freight cars while in transit across the Hudson River, this morning applied to Judge Hudspeth for a stay of judgment, on the ground that by the convention of 1833 police jurisdiction to low-water mark on the New-Jersey side of the river was given to New-York.

Prosecutor Winfield contended that the robbery was not committed until the goods taken were removed from the freight floats to the shore. Decision was reserved.

Charged with Murder.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—A letter was received from Postmaster C. W. Galland of Dotson, West Va., by Chief of Police Hopper to-day which stated that Frederick Moser, or Frederick Smith, a young man who left this city two or three years ago, is accused of murder in Dotson. It is alleged that last Sunday evening he shot and killed a man named Frank Lane near Dotson. The accused man acknowledges having fired two shots from a gun, but says he did not know he hit any one. The Postmaster does not believe him guilty of a deliberate murder, and has interested himself in his case.

More Unmuzzled Dogs Shot.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 21.—The police of this city shot twenty more unmuzzled dogs this morning, which makes a total of 120 slain since the warfare began. Officer John Desmond's valuable Irish setter fell a victim to the policemen's bullets. Desmond paid $1 for a license tag Wednesday night, and also bought a muzzle for the animal, but forgot to put them on, and the dog ran into the street just as the policemen detailed to slaughter the unmuzzled dogs were making their rounds in the neighborhood.

Mr. Pierson Is Found.

William H. Pierson of Bloomfield, N. J., who had been missing since Wednesday morning from the home of his brother, Dr. John V. Pierson of 384 St. Nicholas Avenue, where he was visiting, was found by his relatives in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOPHIE KOVALEVSKY'S LIFE

MADAME KOVALEVSKY. Her Recollections of Childhood. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. With a Biography by Anna Carlotta Leffler, Duchess of Cajanello. Translated from the Swedish by A. M. Clive Bayley. And a Biographical Note by Lily Wolffsohn. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.75.

All the world now knows that Mme. Sophie Kovalevsky was a famous mathematician, and this book represents her as a very interesting person as well. The human and personal in this story are, indeed, so much more prominent and interesting than the scientific that one almost loses sight of the fact that Mme. Kovalevsky was a distinguished person. She had many triumphs and achieved many honors, the crowning one, perhaps, being the carrying off in 1888 of the grand prize of the French Academy for her treatise: "To perfect in one important point the theory of the movement of a solid body around an immovable point."

The first part of this volume contains a fragment of an autobiography of Mme. Kovalevsky, entitled: "Recollections of Childhood." Sophie was six years old when her father, Gen. Krukovsky, retired from military service and settled on his hereditary Russian estate. We have a very characteristic account of a Russian nursery. The atmosphere of this room is described very accurately and is pronounced to have been "a mixture of incense, olive oil, May balsam, and the smoke of tallow candles." The children have the Russian habit of very late rising, but are awake for hours before they get up, throwing pillows at one another, seizing one another by the bare feet, &c. In time, however, an appetizing odor of coffee is wafted through the room, and the nurse, herself half clad, brings in a tray "with a big copper coffee pot and begins to regale us—still in bed, still unwashed, uncombed—with coffee and cream and with rolls prepared with milk, eggs, and butter." Sometimes it happens that after eating the children fall to sleep again. After a while the French governess appears with many angry complaints that the children are not up. There is a quarrel between the nurse and the governess, with the result that the nurse thinks it expedient that the children should make their toilets. This is very quickly done. "Nurse wipes our faces and hands with a wet towel, draws the comb a couple of times through our disheveled manes, puts on our clothes, (which often lack several buttons,) and we are ready."

The manners of this characteristically Russian interior were later very much modified by the introduction of an English governess in place of the French one, who had turned out badly. Mme. Kovalevsky says of this English governess: "She tried hard to turn our room into an English nursery, and to make us into English girls of the approved type. The task—God knows—was not an easy one, but thanks to a remarkable perseverence, she to some extent attained her ends. * * * She introduced a wholly new element into the household. Although she had been brought up in Russia, she preserved all the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race, steadiness, method, tenacity of purpose. These qualities were precisely the reverse of those which characterized the rest of the household, and they account for the strong influence she exerted among us."

The literary and scientific aspirations of little Sophie did not, however, receive much encouragement from the English governess, who shared with Gen. Krukovsky the feeling that these studies were not for girls and women. It seems that one of the children's rooms had been papered with old, disused printed papers, among which were several sheets of a work on differential and integral calculus which were probably a reminiscence of the student life of the General. The figures and formulas on the wall were strangely interesting to the seven-year-old child. When, some years later, Sophie was allowed to have instruction in mathematics, her progress was a surprise to every one. The mysteries on the wall grew clear; her tutor found that she knew the formulas by heart, and arrived at solutions without his aid.

But the literary and scientific enthusiasms of Sophie and her oldest sister, Anna, who was a great beauty, and who plays an important part in the story, were by no means approved by their father. The young girls were growing up in the midst of that strong reforming sentiment which agitated Russian society after the emancipation of the serfs, a movement that was to be later suppressed by the reactionary ruler who not long since passed away.

The two sisters were most anxious to study at the universities of Germany and Switzerland, a step to which, of course, their father would never have consented. There was one very curious expedient by resorting to which Russian young ladies were enabled to study in the capitals and at the universities of Europe. A young man was fixed upon whose consent was obtained to go through a form of marriage with the young lady of scientific aspirations. The pair did not live together, but were then at liberty to leave Russia in pursuit of knowledge, science, literature, and the like. This was thought by young Russia to be a vastly superior arrangement to any vulgar marriage of affection. The Kinkovsky girls held such ideas in contempt.

The young girls therefore determined to free themselves by a marriage of this kind. Anna had a friend, Inez, who was in the secret, and these two reviewed the circle of their male acquaintances, and decided that a young professor at the university, whom they knew very slightly, should be the man. Anna, being much the elder, was the one who was to be married. So one day the three girls started on a visit to the professor at his own house. He was seated at the writing table when his servant introduced the three young ladies, whose presence somewhat astonished the professor, as they were not among his intimate lady friends. He rose and asked them to sit down, which they all did in a row on the sofa. The professor sat in his rocking chair and looked, first at one, then at the other; at the tall and graceful Anna, whose dark blue eyes were fixed upon him fearlessly but with a certain indecision; at the dark Inez, and then at the fragile and intellectual Sophie. Anna then, without the least bashfulness, stated the object of their visit, which was that the professor should marry her. The professor, however, said that he had not the least desire to do anything of the kind. The three girls, not in the least abashed, then rose and bade him good morning.

The next person fixed upon was a young student, a friend of the girls, who was clever and belonged to a good family. It was thought the father would not object to him as a husband for Anna, who was of an age to be married, and who, moreover, was the cause of some concern to her parents. The student consented to the proposition, with the amendment, however, that he should marry not Anna, but Sophie. Here was a new cause of difficulty. It was foreseen that the father would never consent to the marriage of Sophie, who was little more than a child. It was decided, therefore, to cut the Gordian knot. With the connivance of Anna, one evening when there was a dinner party in the house, Sophie contrived to escape, and went to the young man's rooms, from which she dispatched the following note: "Father—I am with Vladimir, and beg you will no longer oppose our marriage." The father was thus compelled to give his consent, and the young people were married in October, 1868.

In the following year the young couple went to Heidelberg. The husband and wife lived for the most part separate lives, he studying geology, and she mathematics. Sophie went to Berlin to study under Prof. Weierstrass. The professor was not a believer in lady mathematicians. On the occasion of her first visit, he, however, consented to give her some problems, such as he gave his more advanced pupils, having no idea that she would be able to solve them. A week later she came to him again, saying that she had solved the problems. He would not believe her, and made her sit down beside him and go through her solutions. To his astonishment, he found that they were not only right, but singularly clear and original. From that hour the great mathematician was her friend. She was received in his family like a daughter and sister, and continued her studies under him for four years.

In January, 1871, she was obliged to leave her Berlin studies under circumstances of a tragic character. Anna had wearied of the life at Heidelberg, and had gone to Paris and entered the literary life. In Paris she formed a liaison with a young Frenchman. This young man became one of the leaders of the Commune. After the suppression of the Commune he was condemned to death. Anna now urged that her father should be written to, to do what he could to save him. Gen. Krukovsky was not aware that his daughter was in Paris. Anna had sent her letters to her father under cover to her sister, who had forwarded them with a Berlin postmark. The father had now to be informed of the sad news of his daughter's action.

It happened that Gen. Krukovsky knew Thiers, and he came at once to Paris to intercede for the young man's life. Thiers said that no one could obtain this favor, but one day in the course of conversation he mentioned, as if by accident, that the band of prisoners among whom the young man was, would be moved the day following from one prison to another; that they would pass a building in which there was an exhibition just at the hour when there would be a good many people about. Anna went to the spot and mixed with the crowd. The moment the prisoners appeared, she slipped unnoticed among the soldiers who guarded them, and, catching her lover by the arm, disappeared with him through the crowd into the exhibition. They escaped from one of the doors of the exhibition, and reached the railway station in safety. They were married, and lived afterward in Russia. The brilliant Anna, who had been such a skeptic about love, it is said, became very jealous of her husband.

Sophie, who had been for years formally married to her husband, went at last to live with him, and a daughter was born to them. The entire family now returned to Russia, and lived in St. Petersburg. Then there were differences between husband and wife, and there was a separation. Later, Kovalevsky died. A few years afterward, Mme. Kovalevsky formed the acquaintance of a man who seems to have evoked all her powers of affection. She did not, however, marry him, because, although he wished to marry her, she believed that he valued her scientific renown more than he did herself.

The greater part of the book is taken up with a biography by the Swedish novelist, Anna Carlotta Leffler, the wife of the Duke of Cajanello, a professor at Naples. We think we have said enough to show that this book has an interest which pertains to very few novels. There is a portrait of Mme. Kovalevsky.

RECENT VERSE

Philip Henry Savage's Volume.

FIRST POEMS AND FRAGMENTS. By Philip Henry Savage. Boston: Copeland & Day.

From time immemorial the poet has been an egotist. He sees the world through himself, and he sometimes continues to do so till he arrives at the Schopenhauerian postulate, set forth in "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung," that "the world is my notion." This latest state of mind is essentially modern, and it found its most potent utterance in the strains of Walt Whitman, who regarded himself as a type, and studied humanity a good deal by the introspective method. Now, Mr. Philip Henry Savage, who is by no means devoid of strong poetic inclinations, has been quite carried away by admiration for the absorbent system, and he seems to have made up his mind that, if he would frankly admit to the world that his own soul and what Plato called the anima mundi had become pretty thoroughly commingled, he would be set down as a poet without any question whatever. So he starts right out on the first page of his volume, and says:

I live
Upon the pavement, yet I give
My soul to every growing tree
That in the narrow ways I see.
My heart is in the blade of grass
Within the courtyard where I pass;
And the small, half-discovered cloud
Compels me till I cry aloud.
I am the wind that beats the walls
And wanders trembling till it falls.
The snow, the summer rain am I,
In close communion with the sky.

Thus we learn how Mr. Savage distributes himself in the universe to its general improvement. It must be hard to give one's soul to every growing tree, and it is certainly damp to be the Summer rain, not to speak of the general debility which must result from the labor of maintaining one's own private pantheistic system. It appears, however, that Mr. Savage can be the rain without much personal inconvenience, for we learn on the next page that he has assimilated a whole mountain, whence he can draw thunderstorms ad libitum:

For thy spirit, Ossipee,
Has become a part of me.

On Page 15 we discover that, when he feels inclined to spread his wings for larger flight, Mr. Savage is also a meadow lark, and within its golden breast he feels his own heart beating. This being the case, the poet selects a young maple (which has not yet been absorbed in his being) and writes upon it:

That "I am Thou and Thou art I";
Cutting it deep that it may show
To future years; and by and by,
When, as the tree shall lofty grow,
The woodsman comes to lay it low,
This word shall stand before his eye,
That "I am Thou," writ clear, "and Thou art I."

The reader will please note the impressiveness of those capital T's, and the subtle suggestion of utter equality in their propinquity to the capital I's. It seems a wonder that Mr. Savage had not simplified his posey by reducing it to a single line: "The world was created of various things, quorum pars maga ful."

What we have said of this poet's work is for the purpose of showing that he has obscured a true and engaging sympathy with nature behind an unhappy form of expression. Mr. Savage has real poetic talent, and his thought is intellectual as well as delicate. But his methods of expression are defective and the technique of his verse generally will bear improvement. His assumption of identity with the universe is not found in all his poems—indeed, it is in only a few; but it is a typical error. His sonnets are grave and full of aspiration, but some of the thoughts contained in them would have found better utterance in other forms.

Mrs. Sangster's Lines for Children.

LITTLE KNIGHTS AND LADIES. Verses for Young People. By Margaret E. Sangster. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Any one who studies the sweet, womanly face that adorns the leaf opposite the title page of this little volume will expect to find a large and tender sympathy in the verses. That expectation will not be disappointed. Mrs. Sangster has produced a volume of poems which are wholly suitable for children's reading, and which will be quite as welcome to the children's mothers. It is true that there are no marks of genius in these verses. There is no astonishing revelation of a capacity to put into perfect English the fancies of childhood such as Mr. Stevenson displayed in his "Child's Garden of Verses," but there is a womanly touch which the greater poet's verses lacked and which will win for Mrs. Sangster hundreds of admirers. Children are all fond of pretty stories told in verse, and they will enjoy such charming tales as "Jeanie's Christmas Journey," and the "Maid of the Legion of Honor." Occasionally, however, one meets in this book, with poems which will not please the children. One of them is called "Two Wishes," and here it is:

"I wish that the teacher had lessons to learn,"
Said Molly, the wise little elf;
"She would know they were hard, and be sorry,
If she had to do them herself."

And the teacher at home, in the gloaming,
Sighed gently, "I wish that they knew,
The dear little children, how easy
'Tis just to have lessons to do."

That is the sort of talk that healthy children do not like. A normal child will promptly demand an explanation of the Orphic utterance of this anonymous schoolteacher, and, not finding it, will go on thinking that she would like to stand the teacher up in front of a desk and ask her to name all the rivers in Africa, or bound Oregon. On Page 91 there is a very different sort of poem. It is called "Indian Summer":

A flicker of flame in the hollow,
Gold-threaded and amber the air;
Loose leaflets and others to follow,
'Till oak bough and maple are bare.
Sweet, sweet the last sigh of the Summer,
When gathered and bound are the sheaves;
And a lorn empty nest, that was blithe with the best,
Clings close to the wind-shaken eaves."

That little poem seems to have gone astray in a volume of verses for little people, for it can hardly be called a child's poem; yet it suffices to show what Mrs. Sangster can do in the way of a lyric when she really tries.

AN ARTISTIC FISHERMAN'S BOOK

DAYS OF MY LIFE, ON FRESH WATER AND SALT; AND OTHER PAPERS. By John Bickerdyke. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Bickerdyke is an enthusiastic English fisherman, and he has before now committed the narrative of his sport to cold type. The present volume is a collection of papers recounting experiences in fishing in various parts of Europe. Of course, Mr. Bickerdyke is an artistic fisherman. He uses a light rod and line, and displays that artificial skill which is necessary to land a six-pounder, but which would be quite unnecessary if a man simply desired to get the fish, and not to have sport. There is something chivalrous about fly fishing. It sets aside man's brute strength, and pits his ingenuity against the cunning and activity of the fish. No wonder that fishermen are good fellows, full of enthusiasm and endless reminiscence. Mr. Bickerdyke's book is simply charming. It is written in a plain, unaffected style, without any noticeable effort at literary effect, and yet it is full of atmosphere. The local color and feeling of a Summer day on a Scotch loch or of a frosty day on the Ouse are in some way conveyed to the reader. Then, too, one constantly sees the good-natured, patient fisherman at his work, contriving rare combinations of March browns and gray palmers to ensnare "fin de siècle fish," which know many ways of devouring live bait and leaving bare hooks. All fishermen will read Mr. Bickerdyke's book with pleasure, and it can be recommended to those who have yet to learn the charms of the sequestered trout stream or the babbling rapids where the salmon leap.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare, from the library of the late Lord Orford, said to be in "magnificent condition," was sold in London a few weeks ago for $2,500, which is the highest price ever paid for a copy.

—Of the four short stories in Henry James's new volume, "Terminations," three were originally printed in periodicals, but the fourth is now printed for the first time.

—Commissioner Carroll D. Wright will publish, through Flood & Vincent, a volume entitled "The Industrial Evolution of the United States," in which he shows how our industries have developed from the colonial period to the present time.

—The volume on Nelson for the Englishmen of Action Series, written by Prof. John Knox Laughton, is about ready for publication.

—A London paper makes the interesting announcement that Mr. Whistler is preparing a second volume on "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

—Leslie Stephen's biography of his brother, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, is just ready in London. It makes a volume of over 500 pages.

—The late Dykes Campbell had planned a supplementary book to Lockhart's "Life of Scott."

—Rider Haggard's new story is called "Joan Haste," and will be issued during the Summer.

—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press "The Rabbit Witch" and other stories by Katherine Pyle. From the moral tone of the verses and the suggestiveness of the illustrations, it is believed that the work will be accepted as an American "Slovenly Peter," modeled on that classic of German literature.

—A volume by Julia C. R. Dorr, entitled "The Flower of England's Face," is announced by Macmillan & Co. It contains descriptions of unfrequented places in England, Scotland, and Wales.

—The novels of Henry Holt & Co.'s Buckram Series have met with success surprisingly uniform. "John Ingerfield," by Jerome K. Jerome, is in its fifth edition; "A Change of Air," by Anthony Hope, in its seventh; "The Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, in its sixth; "A Man of Mark," by Anthony Hope, in its fifth; "Quaker Idyls," by Mrs. Gardner, in its fifth; "The Indiscretions of the Duchess," by Anthony Hope, in its seventh, and "The Prisoner of Zenda," by Anthony Hope, in its seventeenth. In this series appeared Mr. J. W. Sullivan's "Tenement Tales of New-York," which ought soon to make a record like some of its predecessors in the series.

—A new catalogue of books and pamphlets, mainly relating to America, (his forty-second catalogue,) is ready from Charles L. Woodward of 78 Nassau Street. It contains 660 titles.

—An edition of "Trilby," in one volume, is only just ready in London.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ROBERTA. A novel. By Blanche Fearing. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.

THE CARE OF THE BABY. A manual for mothers and nurses. By J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. $1.50.

DOCTOR IZARD. By Anna Katharine Green. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

MY LITERARY PASSIONS. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

NATURAL TAXATION; An Inquiry into the Practicability, Justice, and Effects of a Scientific and Natural Method of Taxation. By Thomas G. Shearman. 12mo. New-York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

TERMINATIONS. The Death of the Lion, The Coxon Fund, The Middle Grave, The Altar of the Dead. By Henry James. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL. A Series of Paintings Done for the Decoration of the Delivery Room in the Public Library of the City of Boston. By Edwin A. Abbey. Long. 8vo. New-York. R. H. Russell & Son.

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POSITION FINDERS TESTED

Successful Preliminary Trials Held at Fort Hamilton Yesterday.

INVENTIONS OF AMERICAN OFFICERS

Their Purpose Is to Enable Guns in Sunken Batteries to be Properly Trained on Moving Vessels.

A preliminary test of two position finders took place at Fort Hamilton yesterday afternoon. One was invented by Lieut. Bradley Fiske of the navy, and the other by Lieut. I. N. Lewis of the army. The test was in no sense a competitive one, since the instruments are intended to work under different conditions.

It is generally known that the army has for a few years been elaborating a system of coast defenses of a very comprehensive kind, which includes the placing of guns of large calibre and of mortars in strategic positions for protecting the principal harbors of the country.

Considerable progress has already been made upon the guns. A great many have been constructed, and a great many more are being made. In regard, however, to the works on which these guns are to be placed, very little has been done. Some mortars have been constructed and a battery of sixteen mortars has been placed at Sandy Hook.

The work for the defense of the harbor does not stop, however, with the mere construction of the guns or of the emplacements upon which they are to rest, or the armor which protects them. The guns themselves will be of a very high character, as are the guns already manufactured by the United States for the navy. The engineering work connected with the forts has already been planned in a very thorough and scientific manner. But what remains to be done is to direct the fire of these guns in such a way that every advantage can be obtained.

The work of directing the guns of a fort is done by a position finder. If a gun is to be fired at a target, the two principal things that the gunners want to know are distance and direction. If the firing is to be at an enemy's ship which is trying to demolish the fort or to force its way past it, another element enters into the calculation. The ship will, of course, not be stationary, and as the speed of a modern ship is considerable, it is readily seen that the gunners at the gun in question must have frequent views of the moving object at which they are to fire and a knowledge of the changes in distance and direction. Now, this is what the position finder does; that is, it gives the range and direction of the target or ship.

The two position finders tried at Fort Hamilton yesterday represented the principal types of position finders—the horizontal-base position finder and the vertical-base position finder, usually called the depression position finder. In the former Lieut. Fisher's two telescopes at the end of the base line, 900 yards long, were directed at the target. At one of the instruments a plotting table, having a chart on it, was secured, over which the two pointers representing the two telescopes moved. When any observation was taken, the intersection of the pointers showed the position of the target, and this position was telegraphed to the guns.

At the other position finder, Lieut. Lewis's, a very fine telescope was connected in a neat little house with a very perfect system of mechanical planes, so that a mere direction of this telescope upon the water line of the target gave its distance, which could be read off on a scale, while the direction could be read off on a large scale.

The principle of this instrument is very simple. Its height above the water being known, the distance of any object on the water upon which it is directed evidently depends upon the angle through which the telescope is depressed.

The horizontal-base position finder is intended for use where the land about the harbor is low, and the vertical-base position finder where the land is high.

The test yesterday afternoon was merely preliminary to the official test that will be had next Tuesday. There were present Lieut. Harris, United States Army; Lieut. Best, United States Army; Lieut. Lewis, United States Army; Lieut. Rafferty, United States Army; Lieut. Hawthorne, United States Army; Mr. R. F. Hall, and Mr. J. Hathaway of the Western Electric Company of New-York, who manipulated the instruments.

It was impossible to ascertain what were the results obtained yesterday, but so far as could be judged the officers seemed to be satisfied. It is to be hoped that the results next Tuesday will be good—at least as good as those obtained in Europe. In Europe the exception is that instruments of this kind shall not have a greater error than 1 per cent. for each 1,000 yards of distance.

Among the people at Fort Hamilton the opinion prevails that the American instruments now under trial there will prove far superior to any ever made in Europe.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART

Services at the Cathedral—Handsome New Ostensorium Used.

The Feast of the Sacred Heart was celebrated yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The services began at 6 o'clock in the morning. Masses were said there at 7:30 and 8 o'clock. At the last mass, the celebrant was the Rev. J. H. McMahon, director of the League of the Sacred Heart.

The sanctuary was decorated with plants and flowers. Red flowers predominated, as they represented the league's colors. Seventy hand-painted banners of the league were among the decorations. The high altar was illuminated with 700 lights.

Throughout the day members of the congregation came to witness the exposition of the sacrament. They marched in procession from the sacristy up the middle aisle to the altar, where they remained an hour in adoration.

The cathedral was filled with worshippers at the evening services. One of the principal features of the occasion was the new ostensorium, which was made in Europe and recently brought to this country especially to be used in the celebration. The ostensorium is made entirely of gold and silver, and is studded with hundreds of precious stones. It is about five feet in height, and valued at $20,000.

Once Wealthy, Now a Pauper.

John Whitford, who for many years was prominent in politics in the old Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and who at one time had considerable money, was sent to the almshouse by Justice Lambert yesterday. Whitford is sixty-five years old. He separated from his wife eighteen years ago.

The American Newspaper Directory.

The American Newspaper Directory for the year 1895, containing a description of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, and of the towns and cities in which they are published, has just been issued by George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street. It will be interesting to note some of the newspaper statistics. In 1884 the directory catalogued 20,103 newspapers. Of these, 2,133 have since gone out of existence, leaving 18,086. The present directory contains 20,395 newspapers, 2,359 of which are new or appear for the first time. In 1880 there were catalogued 5,219. At that time only 83 claimed a circulation of 20,000. The total number of newspapers, as catalogued, in the United States, is 19,580. Pennsylvania leads the list of dailies with 197. New-York State comes next with 178, and Ohio follows with 150.

FOUR NEGROES ATTACKED HER

Miss Hayes's Fiance, T. W. Wilson, Left Her to Struggle Alone on the Coney Island Cycle Path.

Miss Annie Hayes was attacked by four negroes about midnight Wednesday on the Coney Island cycle path near King's Highway. She lives with her parents at Parkville, and was on her way home from Coney Island. Her fiancé, Thomas W. Wilson, who also lives at Parkville, was riding beside her.

Wilson and Miss Hayes were going along slowly, when the negroes came out from the bushes on the side of the road. The couple did not think the men were bent on mischief until one of them seized the young woman's wheel. Wilson heard her scream and saw the four men holding the wheel and the woman.

He dashed back at breakneck speed to the nearest roadhouse, which is about a quarter of a mile distant, and told the bartender, Alfred Pease, to get a revolver and his wheel and hurry with him to the rescue of a young woman who was being murdered on the Boulevard. Pease responded quickly, and both men hurried to the spot where Miss Hayes had been attacked.

When they got there, they found the young woman lying on the grass about ten feet from her wheel. By her side was George Clayton, son of the Police Captain of Coney Island, and Julius Hinchen, a drug clerk, who were riding on the Boulevard and had heard the woman's screams. Miss Hayes told her rescuers that her assailants had just jumped in a carriage and driven off. Hinchen saw the carriage turning down Little Neck Road, jumped on his wheel, and followed. When he got to the road the carriage was out of sight.

Miss Hayes was taken to her home. Wilson says he searched for a policeman, but could not find one. No arrests have been made.

At the home of Miss Hayes it was said last night that the young woman had gone to the Catskill Mountains and would not return for a month. The butler at the residence of Mr. Wilson said that the latter had telegraphed that he would not be home last night.

POOLROOM KEEPER ALLEN ARRESTED

Charged with Running a Place in South Fifth Avenue.

"The" Allen, the notorious poolroom keeper, was taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday afternoon by a policeman, charged with running a poolroom at 22 South Fifth Avenue.

The evidence against Allen was obtained by Policemen Carson and Hinton. They entered the place, which is on the second floor of the building, directly over a saloon, on Thursday afternoon, and each placed $5 on a horse running in the fourth race at Gravesend. Allen took the money himself.

Policeman Cohen saw Allen on the street in front of the place yesterday and put him under arrest. He also arrested William Gilmartin, the sheet writer, who was in the poolroom.

Allen took his arrest good-naturedly, and said he guessed he could stand it if the police could. When taken before Justice Simms he refused to make any statemnt and was held in $1,000 for examination on Tuesday next.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following Lieutenants having completed the course of study at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and being found proficient, have been relieved from further duty at the school: Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry; James J. Hornbrook, Second Cavalry; John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry; Edward D. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry; James G. Harbord, Fifth Cavalry; Louis C. Sherer, Fifth Cavalry; Ervin L. Phillips, Sixth Cavalry; John O'Shea, Seventh Cavalry; John C. Waterman, Eighth Cavalry; Matthew A. Batson, Ninth Cavalry; Winthrop S. Wood, Tenth Cavalry; Charles J. Muir, Second Infantry; John S. Swift, Fourth Infantry; Joseph C. Castner, Fourth Infantry; Earl C. Carnahan, Fifth Infantry; Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry; William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry; William Wallace, Seventh Infantry; John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry; Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry; Edward A. Shutelworth, Eleventh Infantry; Peter C. Harris, Thirteenth Infantry; Matt R. Peterson, Thirteenth Infantry; Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry; Frank Owen, Fourteenth Infantry; Charles R. Krauthoff, Fourteenth Infantry; Edmund Wittenmeyer, Fifteenth Infantry; Henry J. Hunt, Fifteenth Infantry; Benjamin F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry; Percival G. Lowe, Eighteenth Infantry; Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry; John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry; Wilson Chase, Twentieth Infantry; Munroe McFarland, Twenty-first Infantry; Ralph H. Vandeman, Twenty-first Infantry; Robert L. Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry; Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-second Infantry; James P. Normoyle, Twenty-third Infantry; William Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry; John R. Seyburn, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry. The officers named will join their proper stations by Sept. 1.

—Leaves of Absence: Lieut. John H. Rice, Third Cavalry, two months; Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Second Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, Sixth Infantry, two months; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, four months; Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, Seventh Infantry, one month and twenty days; Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Engineer Corps, eighteen days' extension; Major Charles Hobart, Fifteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Col. John M. Bacon, First Cavalry, four months.

—Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department—Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from Fort Custer, Mon., upon the arrival of Major William C. Shannon, Surgeon, and will report to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty, relieving Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Gandy will report to the Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty.

—Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, from First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, to Second Cavalry, Troop B, vice Rawolle, deceased; First Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, to Second Cavalry, Troop I, vice Sargent, appointed Quartermaster.

—Lieut. George B. Davis, Fourth Infantry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 1, to relieve Capt. John J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who will join his company.

—Board of Survey at San Francisco, Cal., Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. James G. C. Lee, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Major Charles P. Eagan, Commissary of Subsistence.

—Major James H. Gageby, Twelfth Infantry, has been detailed at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park for duty in locating and laying out camps.

—Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report to Phoenix, Arizona Territory, for duty with the militia until Jan. 1, 1896.

—Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Fourth Artillery, has been relieved from duty at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., Sept. 1.

—Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., has been detailed for service as Professor at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms has been ordered to Vermont, relieving Passed Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, who has been ordered to settle accounts and proceed to his home.

TAUGHT BOYS TO STEAL

Four Fagins Connected with This East Side Establishment.

YOUNG CHRISTOPHER EMDE A VICTIM

He Was Intimidated, Beaten, and Instructed in Thievery—How the Men Had Planned to Prevent Being Captured.

Another case of Faginism on the east side was brought to light yesterday by the Eldridge Street police. This time there was not one Fagin, but four, and they differed from their prototype in being all under twenty-two years of age.

It was not from bodily weakness that these four vicious ruffians employed young boys to steal for them, but from profound calculation. They matured a plan by which one of their young victims ran behind counters and tapped tills. When the hue and cry was raised, they were at hand to assault the pursuers, and thus check their progress until the lad had escaped.

Acting Captain Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Station believes that these four men had a great number of boys in their hands, instructing them in the practice of robbery and theft, before they were captured through the revelations of a German Oliver Twist.

The name of this boy is Christopher Emde. He is only thirteen years old, and lives with his parents in a big, dark, crowded tenement house at 136 Suffolk Street. His parents and brothers and sisters are simple, honest German folk, who keenly feel the disgrace of Christopher's short apprenticeship in crime.

When a reporter for The New-York Times visited young Emde's home yesterday afternoon, he found only the mother and eldest sister in the house. The girl, who is twenty, but does not look more than sixteen, was sitting in the front room peeling potatoes.

The room was kept as clean as it could be made to appear, though the dark-green painted walls and dirt-colored wainscoting made a gloomy setting for the rest of the picture. On the table, otherwise bare, lay a loaf of rye bread. Four chairs completed the furniture of the room, which looked empty, in spite of its smallness, and somehow conveyed the sense of poverty-stricken respectability.

The girl received the reporter with the easy air of one who has worked in a factory and who, therefore, knows the proper social observances for such occasions. She was dressed in a striped gingham, not as clean as it might have been. She looked good-natured, and was quite eager to tell her brother's story, more especially the part which she took in it by going to the police station for a detective.

"Mother!" she yelled through an open transom into some room in the rear, "get your shoes on quick, and come in and talk to the gentleman."

"You know," she said, turning to the reporter, whom she had meanwhile asked to be seated, "my little brother, Crist, was taken away by a man two weeks ago and made to steal. My mother found him on Thursday afternoon and brought him home, and then I ran down to Eldridge Street for the detective. He took him to the station house, and kept him there until after 12 o'clock at night. They made him steal watches and money and everything, and never gave him any money for himself, except 10 cents a day to feed himself with. When he didn't get enough to steal, the man he was with beat him with a rope. For fear he would tell father, they put a big knife to his throat, and said if he told they would fix him and fix father, too."

By this time the mother had got her shoes on and had emerged from the cavernous recesses in the rear. She was about forty-five, with the heavy lines of struggle and toil indented in her face. She wore a gingham dress, with the pattern obliterated by kitchen grease. She stood listening to her daughter's voluble outpour for a moment, and then struck in with her explanation strongly marked by its German accent and idiom.

"When I lost my boy, two weeks ago," said the mother, "I went everywhere to look for him. A boy on the block said that he saw him every day, and I said that I would give him a quarter if he could show him to me. I could not give him the quarter then, but I promised it to him on Saturday, when I would have it.

"The boy came to me on Thursday, and said that he saw Crist in Rivington Street. So my daughter and I went out, and I grabbed him. The other boy, who was taken off to steal with him, began to kick me to let him go. So the policeman comes, and I says: 'This is my boy; make him go home.' The policeman slapped the other boy on the cheeks, and brought my boy down to the corner, where his father met him and took him home. He was hungry, and ate his supper, and then he was put to bed as usual, and Crist was with me. When I put him to bed he had no shirt on—only a shirt waist and his pants and shoes. I wanted to put a shirt on him, but his father would not let me. 'Let them as took his shirt give it back,' says he. And his body was all sore where he had been beat, and the arm was cut with a knife to make him not tell his father."

Here the girl, whose name was Gussie, had another innings.

"But before that, mother, I went to the Eldridge Street Station and brought the detective back. He listened to Crist's story and took him to the station. When he came home again it was near 1 o'clock in the morning."

"I promised the boy a quarter," resumed the mother, "and I have not paid it to him yet, but I will to-morrow night. We are not that kind of people. We have always been honest, and my boys and girls were never reared to steal. You go to West Twelfth Street, where we lived for fourteen years, and ask any one who knows Mrs. Emde is, and they will tell you. I never had any trouble with my children until I came down here to live, and then they would not go to school, though their father beat them and beat them good, but they would not go, and the truant agent told me it was no use, so I put them in the Juvenile Asylum on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. Crist was out only six weeks after he had been in the juvenile for two years, and he was working with an ice wagon when the man took him away."

From further conversation the reporter learned that the father was a builder by trade, and had a family of six children living. Gussie, the eldest, was married when she was eighteen. Her sister, sixteen, worked in a box factory in Fulton Street. The next brother, fifteen years old, is at present in the Juvenile Orphan Asylum for truancy.

Christopher Emde, the thirteen-year-old Oliver Twist, had no love for the business which was thrust upon him. Capt. Sheehan says the boy told a perfectly straightforward story, which has been corroborated in many material points.

The four men who captured Emde and another boy named Nathan Lipman, twelve years old, of 113 Rivington Street, gave the names of Max Goldstein, twenty-one, of 136 Rivington Street; George Livingston, twenty-one, and George Martin, twenty-two, of 13 Second Street, and George, otherwise "Lottie," Meyer of 55 Fifth Street.

The Captain says this gang worked together, and had been doing this kind of work ever since two of them had been released from jail for previous offenses. Their headquarters were at 13 Second Street, and it was to that place the two boys were taken.

The men worked on the minds of the two boys so as to produce the greatest amount of physical fear, threatening not only to kill them, but also their fathers, if any of their crimes should become known.

Among the robberies which they are known to have committed during the past two weeks through the agency of the boys was one in the jewelry store of Morris Newberger of 130 East Houston Street.

Emde sneaked in behind Newberger's counter and took a gold watch, two silver ones, and a ring. The pawn ticket for shese goods was found on Martin.

A typical robbery as planned by them was that which occurred at 203 Broome Street, in the cigar store of a man named Abrahamson. Emde ran behind the counter and grabbed the notes in the till, the men having carefully taught him beforehand how to open it. As he was going out, Rebecca Abrahamson saw him and gave chase. A neighbor who seized the boy was promptly knocked down by one of the gang, and the whole party escaped. The woman, however, had snatched the boy's cap. Afterward, in the police station, Emde described this cap accurately before it was shown to him.

The police are also on the track of a robbery of $150 by till tapping which they ascribe to this gang, though they have not yet got the evidence to bring it home to them.

Capt. Sheehan says that the four men can be indicted for grand larceny, as accessories before the fact. This will make them liable to ten years in State prison. A bystander who listened to Capt. Sheehan making this statement said that men who tried to corrupt honest children in this manner ought to get life for it. The

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Matinée, 2:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:45—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Merry Hefrs.

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Page 15
A Great Riding Resort.

Page 16
Police Commissioners' Active Day.
Judge Appell's Investigation Begun.
Woman's Exhibit at Atlanta.
State Camp to be Opened To-day.
Brooklyn Officials Offended.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	66	69	6 P. M.	68	81
6 A. M.	65	67	9 P. M.	65	78
9 A. M.	70	76	11 P. M.	65	75
12 M.	71	80	12 P. M.	65	74
4 P. M.	65	83			

Average temperature yesterday.....68.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 75.8
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 70.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PUBLIC OPINION AND LAW.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board is quoted as admitting that "public sentiment is against closing saloons on Sunday," and as declaring that he has nothing to do with public sentiment and proposes to deal with the law as it stands and to have it rigidly enforced. Of course, he is quite right about the duty of the police authorities to enforce the laws without inquiring into their wisdom or considering what other people think of them. The Police Commissioners and the force under their control are not responsible for the character of the laws, but they are responsible for their enforcement, and the moment any discretion or discrimination is permitted the door is open for partiality, favoritism, and corruption. The whole system of blackmail which has disgraced the Police Department sprang out of the assumption that certain laws were not necessarily to be strictly enforced.

It is commonly assumed that laws which are not sustained by public opinion cannot be enforced, and it is often said that the way to get bad laws repealed is to enforce them strictly. The difficulty in applying the contradictory principle supposed to be involved in these commonplaces in the present case is that the public sentiment which has to do with enforcing the excise law with reference to Sunday selling and the public sentiment which made the law and has power to repeal it are two entirely different forces.

This is one of the matters in which no "home rule" is allowed to cities by the law, though conditions are very different in cities from what they are in small towns and rural communities. If it is true that public sentiment here is "against closing saloons on Sunday," it would be against having any law that required it and would get rid of the law if it could, but the law, with all its restrictive features, is forced upon us by the State, and is presumably sustained by the public sentiment of the State at large. At the same time the duty of enforcing it is imposed upon municipal authorities, which are subject to the public sentiment of the city.

While it is no doubt demoralizing to the police and to the authorities controlling the police power to admit that any of the laws are not to be enforced or that they may be enforced at discretion, it is demoralizing to the people of the whole community to have laws thrust upon them for which they have no respect and which they do not wish to see enforced. They cannot get rid of them by having them rigidly enforced, because their own representatives have not the power to repeal them. If the present municipal administration persists in a strict enforcement of laws which are not sustained by public sentiment, it will no doubt act in the line of its duty, but it will probably contribute more toward a change in the control of the municipal administration than toward a change in the law, for the public sentiment of the city can effect the former and cannot effect the latter.

LOSS OF SCHOOL POPULATION IN NEWARK AND ORANGE.

Citizens of Newark and Orange who are paying taxes to support the schools will naturally consider with some concern the school censuses recently taken in those cities. The discovery of a loss of school population in Orange excited official distrust in the report, but a careful recount of a school district was so corroborative of the census that further examination was abandoned as unnecessary.

And now it is reported that the school census of Newark shows that there has been a loss of 3,563 in the school population of the city since the school census was taken, a year ago. The fact that the number of children of school age in these two places, lying close together and but a few miles from New-York, has apparently suddenly diminished has been cause for speculation not unmixed with anxiety.

If it can be shown that for any mistaken political purpose the censuses taken in former years were erroneous, or that they were made by slovenly or incompetent agents, the demonstration, while not likely to increase respect for the responsible local administrations in the Cities of Newark and Orange by which the census has been hitherto taken, may make unworthy of consideration the suggestion that perhaps the heads of families with school children have been moving, and that their removal will account for the shrinkage of the number of children of school age.

To undertake to ascertain whether New-York City has been the gainer in population at the expense of Orange and Newark would be a difficult task and one more expensive than the ascertainment of the truth would justify. The rapid development of the upper part of this city, the increase in the number of modern apartment houses, together with a considerable modification of the cost of such dwellings, might be shown to have proved attractive to a proportion of the persons who have changed the school population in Orange and Newark, and possibly in other suburbs of New-York.

Another explanation may be made of the reported loss of children of school age in the cities named. If the census of 1894 was estimated or predicated upon the actual school attendance, instead of being ascertained by actual and accurate canvass, it may be found that the improvement in neighborhood schools, not heretofore attended by all the children of eligible age living in the districts in which the schools were maintained, may in a measure explain the loss to the city schools, which may have temporarily attracted a share of visiting school population.

THE FRENCH AND THE CANAL.

The French jingoes are a very curious lot of people. Their recent explosions of indignation that the French Republic should be represented at the opening of the Baltic Canal was an astonishing performance, and indeed the performances of the representatives have been rather surprising. One does not as a rule in civilized society accept an invitation for the purpose of snubbing his host, but every rudeness of the French officers, or evidence furnished by them that they are taking part in the celebration under protest, has been made a matter, not of shame, but of rejoicing, by the jingo publicists and politicians of France.

The French are quite within their rights in cherishing a purpose to recapture the German conquests of 1871 whenever they feel strong enough to do so. But in the meanwhile, as they say, one must live. Nothing whatever is gained by refusing to recognize the existence of a great nation or to exchange ordinary international courtesies with it, and something is lost—to wit, the respect of mankind. The French Government, indeed, has shown a just sense of what is required of it, but this sense is not shared by a considerable part of the French people, nor by all the official representatives of France. To have abstained from taking any part in the demonstration at Kiel would have been silly, as silly as it would be for French merchantmen to refuse "on principle" to make use of the canal and to insist upon continuing the difficult and dangerous circumnavigation of Denmark. But it would have been explicable, and it is difficult to find any explanation for taking part in the celebration, and yet "drawing the line" at having anything to do with your entertainer, by declining the ceremonious invitation of a Prince of Prussia. It must be said that the Kaiser, in ignoring this pettishness and in going rather out of his way to say courteous things to the French Ambassador, has shown himself much more of a gentleman than some of his swashbuckling guests; and this is a comparison in respect to which the French might be supposed to be especially sensitive.

The response by the French press, or a large part of it, to the Emperor's expressions of amity is very curious. Mostly the French papers seem to hold that it is adding insult to injury for the Emperor to say anything civil until he has restored Alsace-Lorraine. The climax is capped, however, by a newspaper which "submits that the peaceful language of the Emperor is inconsistent with the sending of a wreath to London upon the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo." Amazing! The King of Prussia cannot, it seems, take part in the celebration of a battle in which Prussia and England were allies eighty years ago without ruffling the susceptibilities of the French people. Suppose there were a French celebration of some of the Napoleonic or pre-Napoleonic victories of France over Prussia. Would any adult German care a straw? Or suppose that there were to be a joint French and English celebration of some of the Crimean battles of forty years ago, is it to be supposed that the Russian Government or the Russian press would take offense? The French jingoes ought to be reminded that people do not behave in this way after they are grown up.

A JUDICIAL "DIVVY."

The question of appointments in the Court of General Sessions is said to have been settled by the four Judges by an agreement to divide them equally. There are something over fifty of them in all. How many changes will be made is not yet determined, but it will depend on the individual decision of each Judge, and it is understood that at least the appointees named by Recorder Smyth and Judge Martine, with the exception of the Chief Clerk, will have to give way to new men.

The duties of these officials vary, but they are all fairly definite; some of them are explicitly defined by law, and most of them are of considerable importance. It is needless to say that, other things being equal, men with experience would serve the public better than men without it. It ought to be equally needless to say that in filling the places politics ought not to be considered, and that any consideration of politics would be mischievous in effect. If the question were a new one, the Judges of General Sessions would probably see that they dishonored their profession and brought their court into contempt by selecting officials for any reason but fitness, and by rejecting such evidence of fitness as actual service affords.

Probably there ought to be radical changes. If half of what Judge Goff has openly charged be true, reform of a most thorough nature is required. And this is not affected by Judge Goff's notions of the share he is entitled to in bringing about the reform. But the abuses among the court officers are the direct result of the policy of treating the appointments as "spoils" to be divided like the "swag" of thieves. That policy the new arrangement perpetuates. Doubtless some of the Judges will select good men and so set a good example. But since the goodness or badness of the selection depends on the Judge's personal discretion, the example will be of little force, though the appointments be ever so good. The court officers should be chosen for superior fitness, fairly and openly tested, and should be safe from any removal merely to give new men a chance. This is so true that it is not merely bad policy, it is bad morals, for Judges to refuse to recognize it and to act upon it. The time has long gone by when men of their intelligence can follow a vicious custom and excuse themselves on the ground that it is an old custom. The principles and methods of sound, fair, and efficient administration as to such offices are as well known as anything Judges are bound to know. They cannot plead ignorance any more than a thief brought before them could make a like plea as to the law of property. And as they cannot be ignorant of what is right, they must submit to severe condemnation, not unmixed with righteous contempt, that they should do what is obviously and inexcusably wrong.

WARNER MILLER AND COGGESHALL.

Many people were surprised when Mr. Warner Miller the other day gave utterance to his view of the inexpediency of renominating Coggeshall of Oneida for any public office. Mr. Miller is so patient and placid a statesman that one would have supposed that he could contain himself under almost any provocation, and when he was moved to denounce Coggeshall other people were moved to say: "Bos locutus est." But there is another Latin saying which sets forth that indignation makes verses. Mr. Miller's indignation moved him to good purpose when it moved him to denounce Coggeshall as too heavy a load for the Republican Party to carry, and in saying so frankly he earned the gratitude of the party and the public.

Indeed, there is not a tougher old customer than Coggeshall in public life. The man makes very little pretense of concealing that he goes to Albany, not in the least to serve the State nor even to serve the party beyond voting straight on party measures, but to serve himself, without any scruple whatever or any restraint beyond that of the Penal Code, or, rather, of the likelihood of the enforcement of the Penal Code. The man's political character is so well known that it is simply disgraceful that any decent person should repeatedly vote for him for any public office because the other man, who cannot conceivably be more unfit than Coggeshall, happened to call himself a Democrat.

Having been moved to speak, Mr. Miller must be gratified to observe, by the squirming of his victim, that his remarks have taken effect. Coggeshall's counter-blast, which we printed yesterday, is of no value for any other purpose than to establish by unimpeachable evidence the gratifying fact that Coggeshall is in pain. He does not attempt to vindicate himself, but confines himself to calling his assailant an extraordinary collection of names. According to Coggeshall, Mr. Miller is at once a "political Pecksniff," a "political Brutus," a "Judas Iscariot," and a "self-appointed Moses." We do not detect in the peaceful Mr. Miller any resemblance to any one of these historical characters, much less to all of them. Moses, Judas, Brutus, and Pecksniff would make so curious and interesting a "blend" that it would be even interesting to know what Coggeshall thinks he knows about them. He is probably very vague, but has a conviction that they were all Democrats or Mugwumps.

HE FEELS EASIER.

It is reported that when Mr. McKinley arrived at Chicago and learned that the Republican clubs had resolved to shut their mouths tight on the silver question he expressed himself as "greatly pleased" and hastened to take the next train for Cleveland. The following is the resolution which gave the distinguished aspirant for the Presidency such delight:

"Whereas, Section 16 of the constitution of the Republican League of the United States says: 'This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence any National, State, County, or Municipal Convention,' the delegates of the Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled, do hereby renew their allegiance to the Republican Party, and pledge their best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party. Believing that this convention has no instructions from the Republicans of the United States, or jurisdiction under our constitution to frame party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the Republican National Convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of our people and the continued glory and advancement of the country."

Despite this strained interpretation of their constitution, it is barely a twelvemonth since this same league passed resolutions regarding the tariff and reciprocity and silver, and its delegates would have done the same thing yesterday if they had not been afraid of the fight that must have followed. Because they avoided that fight Mr. McKinley is rejoiced.

We do not pretend to know the exact strength of the extreme free-silver men in the Cleveland Convention. It has been estimated by Republican correspondents of anti-silver papers at about one in seven of the whole number of delegates. If that be correct, the showing is formidable, for it is quite enough to turn the scale in a doubtful contest at the polls. It was enough, evidently, to compel the sound-money men to accept a humiliating compromise, as they have repeatedly been compelled to do within the last twenty years, in Congress and in conventions. The spirit displayed by the believers in sound money is precisely that which gave us the Bland law of 1878 and the Sherman law of 1890, and which prevented the specific authorization of a gold loan in the last Congress. We notice that others than Mr. McKinley are satisfied with the result in the convention and accept it as a victory for sound money. We cannot see it in that light. If 2,000 Republican delegates from every part of the Union do not dare to declare for honest money after all that similar cowardice has cost the country in the past, where is the gain?

We are persuaded that Mr. McKinley's joy, at any rate, is premature. It is true that he is not very well prepared to face the silver issue, having wabbled from one side to the other many times. But if he has any reason for satisfaction in the convention's dodge it is that it indicates that the issue may not confront him next year. In that case he will have to meet the tariff issue alone. Does he fancy that he is strong on that? If so, he is sadly in error. There is no question on which he is more at a disadvantage. He stands for extreme protection. His nomination would commit his party to that. No matter what the platform says, he would be his own platform. McKinley would make the issue McKinleyism. Nothing he could do or say could prevent it or modify it. On that issue he would be beaten. He might as well go to the country on the issues of Jackson's time, on the question of a United States bank. McKinleyism is dead, and the Major, though he does not seem to know it, would be convinced, were the issue forced, by being buried with it.

AUSTRALIA AND THE IMPORT TRADE OF JAPAN.

During the last two years the Australian colonies have been striving diligently to increase their exports. Commissioners have visited all foreign countries in which it was possible to sell Australian products, and in their reports have pointed out where and in what way the sales of those products could be enlarged. One of these Commissioners—who represented the Government of Victoria and the Melbourne and Sydney Chambers of Commerce—arrived in Japan about the middle of last January and remained in that country a month and a half. Our own exports to Japan should be increased, and as we must compete with Australia in supplying the Japanese demand for certain products, the experience of this Commissioner deserves the attention of our Government and our exporters.

This trade agent, Mr. Dyer, bore to the Emperor a present in the shape of a large collection of the products of Australia. An officer of the Department of Commerce was instructed to accompany him on a tour of inspection through the country. He was entertained by the Chambers of Commerce of all the leading cities, and at the banquets Australian wines and tinned meats were always on the bill of fare. He delivered many addresses in which the Japanese were urged to enlarge their trade with the colonies. The naval and military authorities, it is stated, highly commended the tinned meats and biscuits of Australia and promised to buy them. The Japan Mail Steamship Company, which has a fleet of sixty-four vessels, instructed their stores contractor to procure Australian wines and food products for the ships if price and quality should be satisfactory.

A letter from Kobe to Melbourne, dated March 7, quotes official reports showing that the imports of "provisions, chiefly tinned meats," from Australia were increased from $61 in 1893 to $15,269 in 1894. The value of our own exports of meat and dairy products to Japan has averaged a little less than $100,000 per year for the last three years.

Japan desires to develop her foreign commerce by opening special transportation routes to Australia, Europe, and our Pacific ports. The Diet decided on Feb. 7 that the route to Australia should be opened first, and the lower house approved the proposition that about $300,000 should be appropriated to assist in the immediate establishment of the Australian service. The route to San Francisco is but very little longer than the route to Sydney and Melbourne.

Official reports show that while the imports into Japan from Australia are not large, they were notably increased in 1894. The value of the entire imports of wool was about $250,000, Australia's share having been nearly $150,000 in 1893 and $194,000 in 1894. Nearly half of the lead imported was brought from Australia, the value increasing from $28,000 in 1893 to $35,000 in 1894. Two-thirds of the imports of lard and tallow were supplied by Australia. During the last eight months the output of the Japanese woolen factories has been doubled, the war having proved the value of woolen clothing. Australia expects to increase largely her exports of wool to Japan. There is reported to be a good and growing market in that country for skins, hides, leather, bones, and other by-products of the Australian live-stock industry, which are used in industries recently established there. "Australia," writes a correspondent of The Melbourne Argus in Japan, "has hitherto allowed America and other countries to secure the trade of this rapidly developing East. For instance, American bones (thigh bones for brush backs, &c.,) bring $90 per ton in Japan, while Australian realize only half the price. Certain brands of American flour bring 20 per cent. more than trial shipments of Australian have realized, yet it is known to many that Australian flour is second to none in quality. High shipping freights are the chief difficulty."

It is announced in Melbourne that the Japan Mail Steamship Company, "whose service to Australia will soon be established," has agreed with Commissioner Dyer that "the freights on flour from Australia to Japan shall at all times be equal to and shall never exceed those charged from America, which at present are 150 per cent. less [sic] than those charged from Australia." This concession, it is said, "will enable Australian flour suppliers to compete on the same level with American, an advantage that will prove of no small value to the colonies of Victoria and South Australia."

Our exports of flour to Japan increased from $179,246 in 1892 to $211,579 in 1894. Heretofore Japan's entire supply of imported flour has been procured from the United States. The new concession mentioned above should not escape the attention of American exporters of flour.

The exports from Japan to Australia were about $560,000 last year, and the imports into Japan from Australia were less than $320,000. These are the figures published in Australia. On the other hand, our imports from Japan were $27,000,000 in 1893 and $19,500,000 in 1894, (nearly nine-tenths consisting of tea and raw and manufactured silk,) while our exports to that country in recent years have ranged between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, the leading articles being kerosene oil, wheat flour, and tobacco.

The Australians believe that they can substitute some of their products for products of the United States in Japan, and the new transportation line may help them to do this. In view of our large imports from Japan, it ought to be possible now to increase our exports to that country. The Japanese market is one that should be the subject of careful and intelligent inquiry.

"Election to the Academy," says M. Anatole France, "is a great thing for one of Coppée's age; at mine it is no longer a matter of any interest." As M. France is an old man of fifty-five and M. Coppée a youth of fifty-three, the humor of this remark illustrates admirably the gentle cynicism of him who created Jérome Coignard, Silvestre Bonnard, and so many other types, all veraciously grotesque. Just why M. France is not a member of the Academy would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to explain, particularly as that institution has been behaving extremely well of late, and has bestowed its palms in almost every instance upon men who thoroughly deserved them. The names most easily recalled, those of Brunetière, Bourget, Hérédia, Loti, and Alcard, besides Coppée himself, and, this week, the talented Lemaître, show plainly that nonentities, writers of whom nobody out of Paris ever heard, are no longer chosen for such immortality as a place among the Forty can confer. The absence of M. France from the list certainly leaves it strangely imperfect. If the object of the Academy is to honor those whom it admits to membership, of course, it does well to admit its impotence and leave him out, just as it did Molière, but if its own glory is the guiding motive, failure to secure this indubitably greatest of living French writers will but expose the Académiciens to a new series of those well-founded sarcasms of which it has so often been the target.

ART NOTES.

—The sale of the famous Spitzer collection of arms and armor was held last week in Paris and reached a total of nearly $320,000, which was much in excess of what was expected. The great buyers were the Duc de Dino, Mr. Riggs, Ogden Goelet, Miller Eichhorst of Vienna, Mr. Thewald, Burgomaster of Cologne; David Currie, Mr. Bardac, and Mr. Binda. The helmet of Andrea Doria was sold for $12,200. A Maximilian suit of armor of the fifteenth century (part restored) sold for $10,000. A suit of tilting armor of the fifteenth century sold for $8,200. A suit of sixteenth century Italian armor sold for $15,200. A half suit of parade armor, Milanese work of the sixteenth century, sold for $10,400. A sixteenth century sword, French workmanship, from the Carraud collection, went for $11,000. A marteau d'armes of carved iron open work, sixteenth century, went for $5,000. A poignard, ornamented with green enamel, went for $2,000. Durand Ruel has recently received illustrated catalogues of the Arms and Armor, a large and sumptuous, if somewhat unwieldly, publication, with many handsome half-tones of various superb pieces, swords, shields, guns, horse trappings, and other things, extremely interesting and valuable for reference and as a souvenir of a most notable sale.

—A picture by Farny, well known as an illustrator and painter of Indian subjects, has been added to the Cincinnati Art Museum collection. It is entitled "Into the Valley of the Shadow," and is his most ambitious work. A trailing remnant of an almost depleted tribe ride down the mountain side into the valley, fugitives fleeing from their happy hunting grounds into an unexplored country; riding from the relentless invasion of rapidly increasing civilization toward the Land of the Setting Sun. The reproduction of figures of men, horses, and dogs, in their costumes, trappings, and postures is photographic in the presentation of the smallest detail. The knotted bridle reins, the buckles and leather ornamentations, the tangled mane, the very breath of the tired animals, clouded by the frosted air into seeming streams of steam, are all there. The expressions on the faces of the huntsmen, the stolid, hopeless despair are portrayed with much strength. This museum has among other new things a large painting by L'Hermitte, "In the Fields," and, as a loan from Henry G. Marquand, Madrazo's canvas, "Waiting Her Lover." A picture by Henry Mosler, "The Shrimp Fishers," has been presented by the Hon. Charles Fleischmann.

—Sun and Shade for April is again a trifle late, but what it lacks in punctuality it makes up in excellence of photogravure plates, which are admirably reproduced. Notable among these is "A Portrait Study," from a photograph by W. G. Chase of Boston. The figure is of a girl, standing, with no background at all, and is most effective in color, pose, and general arrangement. A group of three men, "Prof. Bell Opening the Telegraph Line Between New-York and Chicago," is an easy, graceful composition, wherein the difficult problems of light and shade and the combination of the three figures are successfully overcome. The background is particularly well treated. "The Lily Pond" is after a picture by C. C. Curran, possibly, though the artist is given no credit, and there is a reproduction of the painting by Charles Balliard, "A Favorable Opportunity," now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Other works are "The Venus of Milo"; Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet; a landscape from nature of a woodland stream, and an interior view of the Capitol at Albany. (The New-York Photogravure Company, 137 West Twenty-third Street.)

—The World's Columbian Exhibition, No. 7, is a large folio edition, containing reproductions both in color and black and white of pictures shown at Chicago in 1893, together with portraits of painters and officials. The cover represents a picture of a mermaid by Henry Bacon, with his familiar cliffs of Etretat, printed in many colors. Underneath this are, apropos of nothing in particular, in brilliant vermilion, the words "Yankee Doodle," a most unfortunate title. Colored prints after Chaplin, (to whom no credit is given, by the way,) Louis Dechamps, St. George Hare, and J. L. Gérôme are somewhat indifferent. An illustration by L. Marold is much better. Portraits of men of the Dutch school are interesting, among them being Josef Israels, Willy Martens, the brothers Maris, Mauve, Blommers, Roelofs, and Bosboom. George du Maurier has a cartoon of considerable importance in a technical way, and Simonis's picture of "The Sale of a Slave" is dexterous in the clever Italian way. Carl Thonet Jutsum, William Walton, and Charles M. Kurtz contribute the letterpress. (Philadelphia, George Barrie.)

—The Boston Transcript says, editorially: "We note with alarm, consternation, and disapproval that the 'contract for the statuary' for the Atlanta Fair has been awarded to an unknown genius of Ohio, who is declared by the exposition management to be 'one of the foremost men in this line in the United States,' and that 'all the statues are to be made according to plans devised by' an Atlanta constructor. It is not at all encouraging to learn that 'the statues will be forty in number,' or that they 'will be placed at vantage points throughout the grounds.' The most terrifying thing of all is the serene assurance that 'the statuary will all be of different designs.' If the 'constructor' would give his talent and time for a week or two to one statue, it might not be so bad, especially if it were not placed at a 'vantage point' anywhere. But forty statues dashed off by one constructor and the contract awarded to 'one of the foremost men in this line!' Oh, shades of the sculptors of old and shadows of living sculptors as well! What shall be done or said to Atlanta for this sort of thing?"

—The Figaro-Salon, Part IV., has for a color supplement a reproduction of the painting by M. Orange, "Bonaparte en Egypte." The great French captain stands on the desert, at the base of the Pyramids, examining a mummy that has been brought out in its burial case. The grouping is effective, the costumes of the officers and the garb of the natives being in startling contrast. Geoffroy has one of his familiar school scenes, young lads in a drawing class. Bonnant shows a portrait of France's President, M. Faure, solid in drawing and construction, but on conventional lines. By Zuber there is a quiet wood interior, and P. Outin has a realistic idealization, if one may so express it, of how Fortune, the fickle goddess, may be found. Children, by J. Ball, are well executed, in suggestive Dutch manner, and by Henri Martin, "L'Inspiration" is naïve, if somewhat stiff. There are many other pictures, including "La Muse Verte," by Maignan; a decoration by Jean Paul Laurens; "The Death of Gen. Gordon," by Joy, and a really fine half figure by Mme. Dumont-Breton of a Druidess, "Le Gui." The text is by Charles Yriate. (New-York: Boussod Valladon & Co., Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.)

—The Art Society of Pittsburg issued circulars last week announcing two cash prizes—one of $200 and one of $50—open for competition to students residing within a radius of 100 miles of that city. The first prize is to be given to the student who shall submit to a jury, to be hereafter selected by the Directors of the Art Society, the picture or study, from life or nature, executed in colors, which shall be adjudged best and worthy of the prize; and the second prize to the student who shall in like manner submit the picture or study, from life or nature, painted or drawn in black and white, which shall be adjudged best and worthy of the prize. Only students' work will be admitted. Age limit is thirty years, and no more than three designs may be sent by each student. No name shall be on the front of the work, but instead it should be placed on the reverse side and covered with paper that can be easily removed. All particulars will be furnished by John W. Beatty, Secretary for the society, Station D, Pittsburg, Penn., and all names and addresses must be furnished prior to the 1st of next January.

—The Rhode Island School of Design has in the year just completed been more than usually successful, 431 students having availed themselves of its advantages. There have been classes in free-hand drawing, wood carving, modeling, painting, and pen-and-ink work. Money prizes have been given, together with other awards. During the year over 14,000 people visited the rooms. Diplomas were awarded in the mechanical department to George W. Bennett, Henry Buker, John Hagner, H. R. Slade, H. L. Smith, N. C. Walpole, and prizes to D. L. M. Bentley and Maurice O'Neil; in the free-hand department G. E. Strakes was awarded the prize for best panel, and J. H. Ring got second prize; life, Ethel Dunn; design, Mabel Woodward first, Frances E. Henley second; cast, day, Edith M. Johnson; evening, C. R. Hallengrew. Preparatory Class—Best design, Alma Field; best drawing, Helen Mason; most improvement, Alice Tucker. Children's Class—Best drawing, Ernest Hubbard; best set of drawings, Louise Tillinghast; most improvement, Albert Poland.

—Henry Wolf, the American wood engraver, very modern and profoundly artistic, whom The Century Magazine praised recently in an intelligent monograph, has received a medal for his work from the jury of the Champs Elysées Salon. He exhibited there his reproduction of Alma Tadema's "Hadrian Visiting the Romano-British Potteries," of Cecilia Beaux's "Reverie," of Dagnar-Bouveret's "La Béarnaise" and "A l'Abreuvoir," of Chase's "Portrait of Mrs. C.," and of Castaing's "A Mistral." As the faithful interpreter of works of great artists he has from the authors of his originals only appreciative congratulations.

It Is the Giant News Purveyor.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The return of General Manager Walter P. Phillips of the United Press from his extended tour of the Western news field marks a new era in the steadily progressive history of that unrivaled news-gathering service. Absolute master of the Atlantic seaboard and of the Gulf States, the United Press has now established a system west of the Alleghenies such as it has never hitherto possessed. Its wire service between San Francisco and New-York will be an uninterrupted procession of great news centres and great newspapers, and its Eastern service will exceed even its famous record of the past. The tireless energy of this giant news purveyor keeps pace, indeed, with all the constantly increasing needs of the newspapers of the day, and gives promise of new wonders of telegraphic reporting for the press of to-morrow.

Crop Yield in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 21.—A report of the present crop conditions in nearly every township of the State was issued to-day by Secretary Coburn of the State Agricultural Board. It shows that 1,500,000 acres of wheat will be cut, the average yield being eight to nine bushels to the acre. The planted area of corn is 8,410,948 acres, more than 20 per cent. greater than the largest previous acreage. The corn average will be 40.15 bushels to the acre, and oats 25 bushels.

The President Catches Trout.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 21.—President Cleveland to-day tried his skill at trout fishing in Joe Jefferson's stream at East Sandwich. He and Mr. Jefferson left here this forenoon, returning this evening with a fair mess. Mrs. Cleveland to-day entertained Mrs. Henry T. Thurber and children, who came over from Marion.

Albert Medal to Britannic Officer.

LONDON, June 21.—The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the second class on Mr. Robinson, third officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who vainly attempted to save a suicidal passenger in St. George's Channel April 17.

James F. X. O'Brien Chosen for Cork.

LONDON, June 21.—Mr. James F. X. O'Brien, member of Parliament for South Mayo, has been chosen as the anti-Parnellite candidate to contest Cork City in the election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by Mr. William O'Brien being declared a bankrupt.

Students Against the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—A plot against the Sultan has been discovered at the Pancalol Military College. Thirty students have been arrested.

Duke of Genoa's German Honor.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Kölnische Zeitung says that the Duke of Genoa has been appointed an Admiral of the German Navy.

TEXT OF CHINA'S TREATY

Details Which Have Not Hitherto Appeared in Public Print.

INDEMNITY AND PRICE OF SILVER

Possibility that American Syndicates May Obtain the Contract for Furnishing the Required Bullion.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Copies of the full text of the treaty of peace between China and Japan and of the documentary history of the negotiations have been received in this city. The general purport of the document signed at Shimonoseki, Japan, April 17, 1895, and ratified by exchange of signed copies at Che-Foo, China, May 8, 1895, has already been made public, but many important and interesting details have not been furnished by telegraph.

The territory ceded by China to Japan, including all fortifications, arsenals, and public property thereon, is described as follows:

The southern portion of the Province of Feng-Tien, the line of demarcation beginning at the mouth of the River Yalu, thence to the mouth of the River Au-Ping; thence to Feng Huang, thence to Haicheng, thence to Ying-Kaw, thence by the River Liao to its mouth. All the places named are included within the ceded territory. Also all the islands belonging to the Province of Feng-Tien, in the eastern part of the Bay of Liao-Tung, and in the northern portion of the Yellow Sea.

The Island of Formosa, together with all the islands appertaining to it.

The Pescadores group, that is, all islands lying within the one hundred and nineteenth and one hundred and twentieth degrees of longitude east, and twenty-third and twenty-fourth degree of latitude north. The alignments of the frontiers described shall be verified and marked by a joint commission, whose work shall be done within a year.

Of the 200,000,000 Kuping taels, ($160,000,000) in gold indemnity to be paid by China, half is to be paid in one year in two equal installments. The remainder is due in equal annual installments, the last payable in seven years. Interest is fixed at 5 per cent., but if China pay the whole sum (she may anticipate payment of all or any part of it) within three years, all interest shall be waived and the interest for two and one-half years, or any shorter period, if then already paid, shall be included as a part of the principal.

Inhabitants of the ceded territory desiring to reside outside, shall be at liberty to do so, and two years will be given to them in which to sell their real estate and retire. Inhabitants then remaining in the territory shall, at the option of the Japanese Government, be deemed Japanese citizens.

Three separate articles relate to the temporary occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei by Japanese troops. The force shall not consist of more than one brigade; China is to pay one-fourth of the cost of the occupation, fixed at 500,000 Kuping taels, ($400,000.) The territory to be occupied shall comprise the Island of Liu-Kung, and a belt of land five Japanese ri wide, along the entire coast line of the bay. Civil administration shall be in the hands of Chinese officials, who must conform, however, to the orders given by the commander of the Japanese forces in the management of the troops.

A study of the documentary history of the negotiations shows that the original demands of Japan were greatly modified before they took final form in the treaty under the protests of Li Hung Chang, the venerable Chinese plenipotentiary.

The amount of the indemnity was reduced from 300,000,000 to 200,000,000 taels, with easier terms of payment. One place, Wei-Hai-Wei, was accepted for temporary occupation, instead of two, including Feng-Tien-Fu, (Moukden,) in the Province of Shen-King.

The opportunity for substituting a financial for a territorial guarantee; withdrawal of a clause reserving to Japanese subjects trading in China certain privileges of taxation, commutation and right to use Japanese currency in payment for goods purchased, and also of the claim for the removal of obstructions to navigation at the mouth of Hwang-Pu River, were other advantages obtained.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY AND SILVER.

Possibility of American Syndicates Securing the Contract.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Treasury officials anticipate that the payment of the Chinese war indemnity of 200,000,000 taels will result in a material increase in the market price of silver. The present quotation of silver is 67¼ cents an ounce, which is an advance of 4 cents over the quotation of a year ago.

The present price anticipates to some extent the expected rise, and is also the result of the increased demand caused by the war expenses of both Governments. At the present time there are not to exceed 600,000 ounces of silver bullion in the United States, outside of the amount owned by the Government. At the present price of silver the amount required by China would equal about $148,000,000 worth of bullion.

According to the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan, the payments will be made in eight installments, covering a period of seven years. The treaty ratifications were exchanged between the two Governments on May 8. The first installment of 50,000,000 taels must be paid not later than the first week in November next.

Weeks before the war ceased agents of American and European syndicates were dispatched to Pekin to secure the contract for furnishing the indemnity coin. Several syndicates of American bankers were thus represented, and financiers in Great Britain and several other of the European Continental powers also entered their bids.

There is high official authority for the statement that no definite conclusion has been reached with any of these syndicates, but it is not improbable that Americans may prove to be the fortunate bidders. The Pekin Government entertains most friendly feelings for the United States, owing to its tender of friendly offices and the attitude of strict neutrality which this country has assumed since the moment the first hostile shot was fired.

The Chinese, however, are not sentimentalists, and this contract will not be given to an American syndicate unless it furnishes the bullion at a rate equal to or below that of its competitors.

It is learned that the diplomatic representatives of the different countries stationed at Pekin have interested themselves in the matter at the request of their several Governments. This, too, will necessarily benefit the American syndicates, inasmuch as the United States Minister at Pekin, Mr. Denby, enjoys the most intimate relations with the Chinese Emperor and with the members of the Yamen, who are the Emperor's Privy Council, and who exercise a wide influence upon the domestic and foreign affairs of the empire.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS.

South American Republics Not to Give Refuge to Their Exiles.

AMAPALA, Salvador, June 21.—Presidents Gutierrez of Salvador, Bonilla of Honduras, and Zelaya of Nicaragua have been in conference here several days to prevent exiles of any of these countries residing in either of the others from fomenting revolutions.

The absence of such an agreement has been the most fruitful source of revolutions in these three countries, and the Presidents in conference have reached a practical understanding, which is confidently expected to eradicate the evil and to assure peace in Central America.

Since the war between Honduras and Nicaragua last year, which resulted in Bonilla being made President of Honduras, and the revolution in Salvador a little later, when the Ezeta brothers were expelled, the greatest obstacle to Central American union has been the question at present under discussion between the Presidents here.

Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Salvador have negotiated treaties of close alliance.

ABUSE OF SPEECH IN ITALY.

A Radical Motion that Repressive Measures Include Ministers.

ROME, June 21.—A motion was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by a member of the Extreme Left, to extend to Ministers the rules against abuse of speech by the Deputies.

A motion was also introduced that the Ministers be debarred from interfering with the discussion regarding Deputies accused of complicity in the Roman Bank frauds. Both motions were referred to a commission.

NEW CONSULATE AT ERZEROUM.

Mission of Robert S. Chilton, Jr., of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Secretary of State has designated Robert S. Chilton, Jr., a clerk in the State Department, to proceed to Erzeroum, Armenia, and establish the new Consulate of the United States there. Erzeroum is one of the two Consular posts authorized by the last Congress as a result of the Armenian troubles. The other office, Harpoot, has been filled temporarily by the designation of Mr. William Dulany Hunter, a Consular clerk, to establish it.

Mr. Chilton has been appointed Vice Consul at Erzeroum in order that he may exercise Consular functions, and he will remain there probably until the Fall, when the President will make a permanent appointment to the position, Mr. Chilton then returning to America to resume his duties in the State Department.

He is at present chief of the correspondence division of the Consular Bureau. He was chief clerk of the State Department toward the close of Mr. Harrison's Administration. His selection for the delicate task in the present critical condition of affairs arising out of the alleged Armenian outrages and the killing of the American cyclist Lenz is regarded as a tribute to his ability and discretion.

TWENTY-TWO REBELS KILLED.

Col. Michelnas Reports a Victory Near Caney del Sitio.

HAVANA, June 21.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that a party of forty insurgents made an attack upon the Forts estate at Santa Antra this morning, driving out the occupants and killing three of the defenders of the estate.

Col. Michelnas's column made an attack upon the rebels, near Caney del Sitio today, killing twenty-two of the insurgents, including Polanelo, who was commanding the cavalry attached to Rabi's band.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS WAS NOT SHOT

Official Denial of a Report Circulated by the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has just received a dispatch from the Captain General of Cuba, as follows:

"Gen. Martinez Campos is quite well in Santiago de Cuba, and the news reported of his being wounded is not true."

Spain Hears that Gomez Is Captured.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported here by cable from Havana that the Cuban leader, Maximo Gomez, has been captured by Spanish troops.

Mariano Pino's Band at Cartajena.

HAVANA, June 21.—A band of twenty-five insurgents under Mariano Pino has appeared at Cartajena, in the Cienfuegos district.

Mendal Howard Convicted of Forgery.

LONDON, June 21.—Mendal Howard, the American who was arrested April 30 for having in his possession a quantity of engraved plates and other material for forging notes, was to-day found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A War of Costa Rica Improbable.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. Joaquin Calvo, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Costa Rican Republic, says the only difference between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is that of the boundary dispute, and that this is not of sufficient consequence to justify so extreme a course as engaging in war.

Coronation of Virgin of Guadalupe.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 21.—Roman Catholic dignitaries of the United States have been invited to take part in the coronation of the Virgin of Gaudalupe, which is to occur Oct. 12 in the magnificent new cathedral now being completed at the suburban shrine.

Police and Brigands Near Lamia.

ATHENS, June 21.—A fight between the police and a band of brigands occurred near Lamia, on the Turkish frontier, yesterday. Three brigands and a Corporal of police were killed.

Queen Victoria Returns to Windsor.

EDINBURGH, June 21.—The Queen started from Balmoral this afternoon for Windsor. Her Majesty has been greatly benefited in health by her sojourn at Balmoral.

Naval Review by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, June 21.—The Prince of Wales will review the English and Italian fleets at Portsmouth July 13.

THE LADDER SCAFFOLD BROKE

One Painter Killed, Another Injured—Boy Killed by a Fall.

A scaffold made of an old ladder and lowered from the roof to the fourth story of the tenement house at 1,636 Second Avenue, broke yesterday and caused the fall of two painters. Paul Krieger was killed instantly. Otto Front, the foreman, escaped with a broken leg. The contract for the painting was with Henry Henser of 413 East Eighty-second Street. The police are looking for him.

Louis Welensky, an errand boy, twelve years old, employed by A. Acaraph & Co., cloak manufacturers, at 63 Lispenard Street, fell through the hatchway of that building from the third to the first floor, a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, sustaining fatal injuries. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Lexow Work at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—The Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen met to-night to consider charges made by the Rev. Hervey Wood of the Park Avenue Baptist Church reflecting on the Police Department. The minister called several witnesses, who swore that disreputable houses paid $20 a month to Obby Magee, a detective; that Chief of Police Grant refused to raid a concert hall, and that saloons and gambling houses were wide open Sundays. The committee asked the Rev. Mr. Wood to prefer charges against policemen, but he said his duty as a citizen and a minister had been done in calling the attention of the committee to the corruption. An investigation will be made.

Murderer Betrayed by His Pencil.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Charles H. Smith, alias "Ed" Smith, alias "Cigarette Charlie," a prisoner in the county jail under sentence for grand larceny, has been identified as the murderer of Edward Ott, near Wheaton, Ill., in December, 1894. Smith decorated his cell with clever pencil sketches, cartoons, and mottoes, and his skill was the clue that connected him with the murder. The Charles H. Smith who committted the murder possessed remarkable artistic talent. Local detectives followed up this clue and wove a web of evidence about the prisoner that made the identification complete.

Campania's Passengers Land at 10 P.M.

The Cunarder Campania arrived from Liverpool last night after a voyage which was slightly extended by reason of fog encountered off the Banks. Arrangements had been made for her reception, and when the delayed liner reached her dock, at 10 P. M., customs officers were on hand, and the saloon passengers were landed.

Among the voyagers were Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles and the Misses Coles, M. W. Elphinstone, Eugene Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde and the Misses Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorchon, Rhinelander Waldo, and Judge Wilberforce Wells.

Cowboys and Indians in a Scrimmage.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—There was a fight between cowboys and Cheyenne Indian cattle thieves on the North Canadian River, near Hennessy, yesterday, in which one of the braves was shot through the shoulder by Jack Burk. The Indians at the Cantonment Reservation are greatly excited, and swear vengeance. A raid upon the ranch to which the cowboys belong is expected hourly.

KAISER WILHELM I. CANAL

Continued from Page 1.

with his reception and the festival generally. He added: "I am very happy to see that this festival of peace has taken so brilliant a course, undisturbed by the slightest untoward incident."

BERLIN, June 21.—The Neueste Nachrichten says that Admiral Ménard, commanding the French squadron taking part in the canal fêtes, had a friendly conversation, lasting twenty minutes, with Emperor William at Hamburg. He left obviously well pleased.

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNCH MISHAP.

Two Men Injured by the Explosion of a Boiler at Kiel.

LONDON, June 21.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Kiel saying that at 8 o'clock Friday morning the boiler of a launch belonging to the American warship San Francisco exploded. Two men were seriously and two slightly injured. The launch was returning to the ship with provisions at the time of the accident. The launch and the sufferers were taken to the San Francisco by a longboat from one of the German warships.

BAYARD VISITS GLADSTONE.

Cromwell Statue Rejection by Parliament—The Statesman's Theme.

LONDON, June 21.—The News will to-morrow publish a special dispatch from Kiel saying that the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, visited Mr. Gladstone on the steamer Tantallon Castle Friday afternoon.

The ex-Prime Minister started an earnest and eloquent conversation on the subject of the Cromwell Statue. Since the debate in the House of Commons on that subject he has talked of scarcely anything else.

FRENCH VIEWS OF FESTIVAL.

Grateful Acknowledgment by Admiral Menard of German Courtesy.

PARIS, June 21.—The French newspapers this morning publish long accounts of the canal fêtes at Kiel.

The correspondent of the Matin at Kiel denies the ridiculous rumors in circulation regarding alleged incidents arising from the reserved attitude of the French officers. The correspondent says that in the course of conversation at the officers' hall Admiral Ménard, commanding the French squadron, said:

"I can only praise the excellent treatment which has been accorded to us in Germany by the entire world and the public."

The Gaulois says the French warships will leave Kiel to-morrow evening, with six days' coal and provisions, steaming out to sea, where they will await the coming of the Russian ships.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CANAL.

Its Military Importance to the Empire and Commercial Value.

Starting from Brunsbüttel at the mouth of the Elbe, and finishing at Holtenau, in the harbor of Kiel, Germany's maritime canal separates at its base the peninsula of Jutland from the continent. Its lines follow a northeastern direction, 98 kilometers in length. Curves have been avoided. The number of these has been reduced to twenty-seven, varying in radii from 1,000 to 6,000 meters.

The normal profile of the canal has been planned to give access to warships of highest tonnage. It measures on the surface 65 meters in width, and at the bottom 22 meters, with a depth of water varying from 9 meters to 9 meters 30 centimeters.

The level of the canal corresponds to the average 19.77 level of the Baltic Sea, and to the average level of the waters at the mouth of the Elbe. There are no locks. These were found necessary only at the two ends of the canal as a protection against the tides of the two seas. The Holtenau lock may remain open during almost the entire year, but that of Brunsbüttel must be closed for a time every day because of the North Sea tides.

The importance of this point is in the fact that the dimensions of the locks do not correspond with those of the larger transatlantic liners, the length of which is greater than that of the ironclads. The two double locks of the canal are 150 meters in length by 25 meters in width; these proportions are sufficient for the ironclads of the fleet and for the Lloyd steamers of Bremen, but not for record-breaking steamers, the length of which attains 192 meters. Steamers of this description may use the Brunsbüttel lock only during the four or five hours when it shall be open every day, but the Laltic lock shall be accessible for 340 days at least every year.

The simultaneous opening of the two locks will permit the waters of the canal that those of the Elder increase to run into the Elbe. The current resulting from this will be an additional guarantee against ice packing. The dimensions and profile of the canal will permit two steamers, and even a steamer and an ironclad, to pass each other; but two ironclads may not find the room sufficient.

At points of meeting the canal is enlarged on a distance of 450 meters, in order to form bays measuring 100 meters from shore to shore, and 60 meters at the bottom. In these bays ironclads of 10,000 tons may pass each other. Telegraphic communications through forty-five stations will permit them to regulate their speed in order to meet in these bays.

The canal is traversed by four railway lines. Two of these lines use swing bridges near Ostermoor and at Rendsburg. The fixed, or immovable bridges are at Grünenthal and at Levensau, 42 meters above the level of the canal.

At the two extremities of the canal are coaling stations and repair shops. There are also pilot and tug stations.

The advantages of the canal to the merchant marine are security, economy of time, and economy of money.

The passage from the North Sea to the Baltic is regarded as most dangerous. The coasts of Jutland, the Skagerrack, the Cattegat, and the Belt are called graveyards by sailors. From 1858 to 1885, about 10,000 vessels were wrecked on the coasts of Denmark and of Sweden; 91 steamers and 2,742 sailing vessels were totally lost.

For vessels coming from any port south of Hull's latitude, and going to the Baltic, the voyage through the canal will, by suppressing circumnavigation of Jutland, diminish the length of the trip by 238 miles at least. It is calculated that a steamer will thus save twenty-two hours on every voyage. The sailing vessels will gain at least three days.

Steamers from Dunkirk or from any port beyond the Pas-de-Calais going to the Baltic will shorten their voyage by twenty-two hours and thirty-five minutes. Between Hamburg, Bremen, Emden and the Baltic, the time earned will be forty-five, thirty-three, and twenty-eight hours. Five-sixths of the vessels that pass now through the Sund will find it to their interest to use the canal. This insures to the canal a circulation of about 20,000 vessels annually.

Reduction of length of trip has for its natural consequence a reduction in expense, which is estimated, for steamers, at 65 marks per 100 register tons per day. The tolls are to be deducted from the amount of this saving in expense; but they are regulated in order to leave a profitable margin and insure, at the same time, the financial prospects of the canal.

The advantages of the canal to the military marine were expressed by Gen. von Moltke, who in 1873 objected to its construction, and in 1879 warmly approved it. He said: "The canal will double the strength of the German fleet, because it will permit the concentration of all the naval forces of the Empire in the North Sea or in the Baltic without attracting the enemy's attention or opposition."

The two great German military ports separated by the Peninsula of Denmark were in peril of isolation in war time. To pass from the North Sea into the Baltic the German fleet had to pass under the Danish guns.

The distance by sea from Kiel to the mouth of the Elbe is reduced by the canal from 650 miles to 55 miles. The vessels of the German fleet may now pass from one sea into the other in a few hours by traversing Schleswig-Holstein. Coming out of the harbor of Kiel to stop an enemy's fleet entering by the Belt into the Baltic, or to watch the ports of Danzig and Königsberg, the German fleet may now re-enter hastily the North Sea, and, resting on Helgoland, face any threatening invasion.

Kaiser Wilhelm laid yesterday the last stone of the canal, which was begun June 3, 1887, and is the greatest achievement of German unity.

Deforest Prize Winner.

NEW-HAVEN, June 21.—The winner of the Deforest Prize for oratory at Yale, selected by vote of the Faculty, is Clement G. Clarke.

RAN ASHORE IN A HEAVY FOG

The Ardangorm Was Floated After Jettisoning Part of the Cargo—The Montauk Ashore Too.

The Munson Line steamship Ardangorm, which arrived from Cienfuegos yesterday, was stranded on a sand bar off Jones Inlet, near Freeport, L. I., early yesterday morning. There was a heavy fog at the time, and the engines were being run at reduced speed.

The bow plowed its way so deeply into the sand that it was necessary to jettison about 150 sacks of sugar before the engines could back the vessel clear. The vessel remained aground until 4 A. M.

No report of the accident was made at Quarantine, and Capt. Mick Millan (He is particular about the spelling of his name) was not by any means pleased when asked about the matter last night. He finally admitted that his ship had been stranded, as described, and said the accident was due to a fog which for the two days previous had made navigation difficult.

There was a report that the vessel had a dangerous hole in her bow, but the Captain denied that she had received any injury.

The seamboat Montauk, while on her way from this city to Greenport and Sag Harbor, ran aground yesterday morning while trying to pass, in a heavy fog, through Plum Gut, a narrow channel that separates Plum Island from Long Island at the east end. The steamer was floated at high tide and reached her destination six hours late.

VON THIELMAN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR

He Takes the Place Vacated by Baron von Saurma-Jelsch.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Baron von Thielman, the new German Ambassador, arrived in Washington to-night after traveling continuously since Thursday of last week, when he embarked at Hamburg on the Fuerst Bismarck, reaching New-York at 3 o'clock to-day and departing an hour later for this city. He was accompanied by his wife and two young daughters, with a retinue of eight servants.

Baron von Ketteler, the First Secretary of the Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires since the departure of Baron von Saurma-Jelstch, several months ago, met the steamer at New-York and expedited the immediate transhipment of the Ambassador's baggage, having provided himself with authority from the Treasury officials to obviate the usual customs inspection.

The Ambassador and his suite have taken apartments at the Shoreham, where they will remain for a week or two, going then to Deer Park for the rest of the Summer. The Embassy will be closed until October. In the absence of President Cleveland, Baron von Thielman will deliver his credentials to Secretary Olney, and enter at once upon the duties of his office, seizing the first opportunity when the President returns to be formally presented.

The new Ambassador is not a stranger to Washington, having been Secretary of Legation here from 1874 to 1878, when Baron Schloezer was Minister. He has traveled extensively in this country, and is the author, among other works, of a big volume entitled "Four Trips Through America." Just before coming here he was Prussian Minister to Bavaria, his most important recent duty being in negotiating the commercial treaties of Germany with Russia and Austria.

He was a delegate to the Paris Monetary Conference in 1880. Among other notable incidents of his career he was the officer who communicated to his teacher in Berlin on a postal card written in Sanskrit the news of the victory of Sedan.

PREPARING FOR WHISKY TRUST SALE

The Reorganization Committee Will Raise Its Bid if Necessary.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The form of the decretal order of the United States District Court for the sale to the highest bidder of the most desirable part of the Whisky Trust estate is being prepared. Lawyers Moran and Mayer, for the Reorganization Committee, understand that Judge Showalter had made up his mind to have the distilleries sold before they were shut down, July 1, and they are going ahead with the preparation of the order. It was submitted to the Judge for his approval, and the order is expected to be entered on Monday next, at the latest.

The committee is prepared to bid higher than $9,800,000 if its bid is raised by the opposition.

I. K. Boyesen, counsel for Receiver McNulta, returned to-day from St. Paul, where he placed the distillery property there under the jurisdiction of the receiver. Judge Nelson entered an order to that effect. Every piece of property of value belonging to the trust is now securely in the hands of the Federal court, ready for sale next month.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Ness—Reynolds.

Miss Katherine Reynolds and Mr. Russell Van Ness were married last evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Howard Duffield officiated. Miss Gertrude Prager was the only attendant for the bride. Frank Van Derveer was best man, and Messrs. Gerald Leigh, Van Ness, Robert Brown, Daniel Sisson, and Major Alva S. Van Dusen were the ushers.

Hargrove—Scarritt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—The Rev. Robert E. Hargrove, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was married last evening to Mrs. Ruth Eliza Scarritt, widow of the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott H. Jones. Bishop Hendrix officiated. Bishop Hargrove and his bride left last evening for Nashville, where they will make their future home. Bishop Hargrove is sixty-six years of age, and his wife fifty-two.

Poisoned by a Demented Mother.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 21.—Two young children of G. L. Huber, living near Fremont, were taken violently ill Thursday from the effects of a dose of poison administered by the mother from a bottle labeled "Paregoric." The youngest, a little girl, died yesterday. Elizabeth Huber, the mother, died this morning, supposedly from a dose of the same poison. Her mind had been unbalanced for some time. Last December her infant died in a similar manner after taking medicine from the same bottle.

George A. Pearce Will Plead Guilty.

MOBILE, Ala., June 21.—This was the day set apart for the trial in the Criminal Court of George A. Pearce, ex-Secretary of the Planters and Merchants' Insurance Company, who absconded several years ago with $84,000. Pearce's attorney, Congressman John Allen, asked the Solicitor to take the case out of the call, and next week his client would come into court and plead guilty to the charges against him. Pearce is now in Texas closing up his business preparatory to serving a term in the penitentiary.

Mayor Expects Mr. Knox to Resign.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that the report that he had received the resignation of President Knox of the Board of Education was not true. He said that he expected the resignation, and that he would accept it, but that it had not been formally presented, although Mr. Knox had told him that he intended to resign.

Free Rides for Policemen.

The Police Commissioners received from the printers yesterday the first installment of the certificates to be issued to the police which will entitle them to ride free on the surface and elevated railroads in the city, and also to use telephones in public service.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool June 15 and Queenstown 16, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:17 P. M.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon June 14, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Barry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 P. M.

SS Delaware, Johnson, Cape Haiti June 9, Port de Paix 10, Gonaives 13, St. Marc 14, Miragoane 15, and Inagua 16, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Gulf of Akaba, (Br.,) Gibson, Port Spain, Trinidad, June 1 with mdse. to Christall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Terrier, (Nor.,) Bergh, Philadelphia June 20, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Kopff, from Hamburg June 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:20 P. M.

SENATOR ROACH ON SILVER

He Talks of Stevenson and Cameron as Presidential Possibilities.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—United States Senator Roach of North Dakota, who is here attending the commencement of the College of St. Mary's of the Springs, said to-day that the people west of the Mississippi River were "solid" in favor of the free coinage of silver, and if both the old parties should declare against it there would be a big split from them and a silver party would be formed. This silver party would put a Presidential candidate in nomination next year, and the result would be that the election would be thrown into the House.

Asked who, in his opinion, was the strongest Democrat for the Presidency, Mr. Roach replied:

"Vice President Stevenson, though much depends upon what stand he takes on the silver question."

"Could any Republican carry the Western States?"

"Only Cameron, in my opinion. McKinley is probably as strong as any man in the Republican Party, the country over, but he would not get an Electoral vote west of the Mississippi River. Reed would not carry a single Western State."

Senator Roach left for Washington this evening.

WATER SUPPLY IS OFFERED FREE

New-York Capitalists Make a Proposition to Port Richmond Authorities.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 21.—The Village Trustees will meet Monday night to consider a novel plan for the supplying of a waterworks to the village. Several New-York capitalists, who do not yet want their names to appear in the matter, have offered to build a complete water plant for the village without the village paying one cent for it.

The syndicate will pay the entire cost of the construction, will turn over all the stock to the village authorities, and will allow them to control the waterworks. All that the syndicate asks in return for its labors is the privilege of issuing bonds to the amount of the whole cost of construction, with which it will take chances of securing sufficient interest on the money invested.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:15 A. M.—963 Sixth Avenue; George Schlitts, upholstery goods; damage, $100.

12:50 P. M.—519 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; flat of Robert Wallace; damage, $500.

3 P. M.—222 East Fortieth Street, tenement; damage, $15.

5:50 P. M.—245 Rivington Street; Benjamin Herskowitz, tenement; damage, $5.

10:35 P. M.—216 Clinton Street; A. Kolzun, machine shop; damage trifling.

NOTHING AT ALL TO SAY

The Republican League Convention Maintains a Masterful Silence.

NO PRINCIPLES TO SPEAK OF

Silver Men Strong Enough to Prevent the Passage of Sound-Money Resolutions — McKinley Shows Himself.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—Free-coinage Republicans feel that the net result of the league convention which adjourned to-day is a substantial victory for their cause. They did not secure a declaration favoring silver, but they did prevent an expression in favor of sound money. Moreover, they elected men of their choice as officers of the league, and were permitted to do most of the talking, both in the convention and in the committee rooms. Silver men like to talk, and this concession to their well-known weakness was highly appreciated.

They make the assertion to-night that the proceedings have shown the silver sentiment to be predominant with the younger element of the Republican Party. They are chuckling over the fact that not an avowed Presidential candidate dared appear before the convention to antagonize their views. They feel that they have so impressed the party with their importance to it that the national nominating convention will accept their dictation as to both candidate and platform.

A peculiar feature of the post-convention situation is that the sound-money men are almost as happy as their silver brethren, and for practically the same reasons. They feel that they have accomplished much in preventing the leagues and the men from among whom a Presidential candidate will be selected from taking a pronounced stand on the 16 to 1 platform. They were early convinced that the silver advocates were dangerously close to holding a majority in the convention, and are disposed to congratulate themselves that their adversaries did not take advantage of their numbers to force either a platform committed to the Rocky Mountain idea or a discussion which would have shown the party to be hopelessly split on the currency question.

The convention to-day gave forth no expression of opinion on any subject other than the implied one that the Republican Party should get back into power, principles or no principles. It has been customary at past gatherings of the league to "sound keynotes," to put forth declarations of principles which candidates and nominating conventions have been warned to ignore at their peril. Not so this year. All the "spellbinders" have sought to impress on the delegates the impropriety, not to say impertinence, of hampering next year's nominating convention by an expression of opinion at this time. The policy of silence has triumphed, and to-day the Committee on Resolutions, which had been almost continuously in session for two days, promulgated, as the sole utterance of this august assemblage, the following:

Whereas, Section 3 of the Constitution of the Republican League of the United States says: "This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any National, State, County, or Municipal Convention," we, the delegates of the Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled, do hereby renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican Party, and pledge our best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party.

Believing that this convention has no instructions from the Republicans of the United States or jurisdiction under our Constitution to frame or enunciate party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the Republican National Convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of our people and the continued glory and advancement of our country.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the resolution. The battle had been fought in the committee room, and both sides were content to leave the result for a final decision next year.

Before the adoption of the resolution, M. J. Dowling of Minnesota, a free-coinage man, had been elected Secretary, after a hard fight over a proposition to leave the selection with the Executive Committee. After the adoption of the one little non-committal resolution there seemed a general fear that something might happen to disturb the harmony of the occasion, so, by unanimous consent, a final adjournment was taken.

Then the "leaders" breathed easier. For days they had been striving to prevent the convention from putting forth any utterance that might be construed as a declaration of the Republican Party on the issues of the day. Of course, they realized that the course taken was cowardly, and that the announcement of such a large body of men that it had no principles made it ridiculous. But that did not prevent them rejoicing. They felt that they hadn't said a thing that would drive away a vote, and votes were what they most desired.

None of the Presidential candidates attended the convention. Mr. McKinley arrived to-night after everything was over. He was met at the depot by the leading Republican clubs of the city and enthusiastically welcomed. Most of the delegates had returned to their homes, but those who remained were introduced, shook hands, and chatted awhile with the Governor, who held a reception in the corridors of a hotel. Chauncey M. Depew was expected up to the last moment, but he excused himself on the ground of other engagements. Thomas B. Reed was invited, but declined, and Senator Allison did the same. Maine was one of the three States not officially represented at the convention, and the enemies of Mr. Reed to-night pointed to this fact with much glee. The other two States not represented were New-Hampshire and North Carolina.

A.—A.—Wire Screen Doors by the 1,000 or single one at ROEBUCK'S, 172 Fulton St., New-York; 14th St., Hamilton Av., Brooklyn!

Hats! Burke's Summer styles are unexcelled. Specialties in Straw Hats, Yacht and Bicycle Caps. 210 Broadway.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parker's Ginger Tonic is your surest relief. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

MARRIED.

BROWN—RHODES.—In Providence, R. I., June 17, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. George McClellan Fiske, Elena, daughter of the late James A. Rhodes, to Grenville R. Brown.

COLLINS—GAWTRY.—On Thursday, June 20, 1895, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, assisted by the Rev. Percey S. Grant, Helen, daughter of Harrison E. Gawtry, to Howard D. Collins, M. D.

DILLON—MINOR.—On Wednesday, June 5, 1895, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. John Rhey Thompson, Miss Josie M. Dillon of West Stockbridge, Mass., to Rudolph Minor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JACKSON—MITCHILL.—On Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Helen S., daughter of Cornelius S. and Helen R. Mitchill, to Dr. Frank W. Jackson.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Jersey City, June 19, Mary, wife of David I. Boyd.

Funeral from her late residence, 112 Grace St., Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

BUSSING.—On Friday, June 21, after a long illness, Robert Speir Bussing, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 20 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3:30 o'clock.

IBBOTSON.—At Portland, Conn., Charles William Darling Ibbotson, aged 18.

Funeral Saturday at 2:30 P. M., Trinity Church, Portland.

MOTT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sixth day, Sixth month, 21st, Sarah P., widow of the late Jacob L. Mott, in her 78th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTRANDER.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, June 20, 1895, Marie A., beloved daughter of Charles H. and Gertrude Ostrander, aged 22 years 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 221 Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Friday, June 21, 1895, at his home, No. 242 East 15th St., William Henry Schieffelin, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Burial at Bedford. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves 42d St. Station, (Harlem Railroad,) at 10:50 A. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Riverside Bank of New-York, held June 20, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, George R. Lansing, one of the oldest Directors of this bank, has been suddenly removed by death; Resolved, That in his decease we have lost a steadfast friend and wise adviser; the community a respected citizen of active and blameless life; and the Church an energetic and devoted member; Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his family. H. C. COPELAND, Prest.

Special Notices.

BANGS & CO., 739 AND 741 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, Monday and two following afternoons, at 3 o'clock, two interesting collections of BOOKS in General English Literature, Americana, Fiction Illustrated Works, &c.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, LAW BOOKS. United States, New-York, and Massachusetts Reports, English Common Law and Chancery Reports, Statutes and Laws of Several States, Recent Publications, &c.

THE LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.

New Publications.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

A STREET IN SUBURBIA.

By Edwin Pugh. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This is a study of local color like Barrie's "Window in Thrums," and some of the work done by Crockett, Maclaren, and Morrison. The nice observation and abundant sense of humor shown in these pictures of humble life will be certain to meet with appreciation.

HANDBOOK OF SANITARY INFORMATION FOR HOUSEHOLDERS.

By Roger S. Tracy, M. D., Sanitary Inspector of the New-York City Health Department. New edition. 16mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

Dr. Tracy's scientific knowledge and practical experience enable him to treat the subjects of ventilation

PLANS FOR THE BIG MEET

Elaborate Preparations for the Entertainment of Cyclists at Asbury.

RICH PRIZES FOR THE RACING CRACKS

Champion Zimmerman to Lead a Party on a Run to the "Skeeter's" Home — Special Run for Ladies.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 21.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen are outworking the proverbial beaver in their efforts to make this year's national meet of the League of American Wheelmen eclipse all former events of the kind. The members of the club—made up of nearly 200 representative citizens of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove—are on the jump day and night, arranging the details.

The hotel men and merchants of the Twin-Resorts-by-the-Sea are also enthusiastic on the subject, and, by their work and financial aid are assisting the clubmen in making up a programme of entertainment for the 10,000 wheelmen who are expected to be present.

The Hotel Committee are deluged with letters from clubs from the various sections of the country, asking for hotel accommodations. The committee has issued a list of hotels in the Park and Grove, and are sending them broadcast. A number of clubs, notably those from New-York City, Brooklyn, Denver, Washington, Trenton, and Newark, have rented cottages in the Park, to be used as headquarters by their members during the meet. The Jersey clubs, appreciating the honor conferred on their State by the league in selecting Asbury Park as the place for the meet, will keep "open house" and entertain their callers lavishly.

The Enetertainment Committee has many schemes in view for the entertainment of the visitors. Monday, July 8, will be given up to the reception of wheelmen, and the travelers will find at each of the railway stations and at the clubhouse of the local wheelmen, a branch of the Bureau of Information where they will be furnished with any desired information.

On Tuesday there will be runs to Long Branch and Spring Lake over superb roads, a grand parade, and an old-fashioned clambake on the banks of Shark River. The following morning there will be a run to Manasquan, the home of Champion Zimmerman, to be led by the "Jersey Skeeter" himself. In the evening there will be a boat carnival on Wesley Lake, with illuminations and fireworks. Local runs are scheduled for Thursday and Friday mornings, and on Friday evening the visitors will wheel to Long Branch, where they will be entertained by the hotelmen of that resort. On Saturday morning the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee will have a special run for the ladies, with some form of special entertainment. League members are to be given free tickets to the bathing establishments on the beach, and to many of the various entertainments with which Asbury Park is liberally provided. The Entertainment Committee propose to have something going on all the time, which will entertain every one who attends the meet, no matter what his or her taste may be.

The national meet will be opened, practically, by the arrival, on Saturday, July 6, of what promises to be the largest century run ever conceived. This run is to be engineered by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and will be made up of two divisions. One starts from Newark and the other, which will be under the guidance of Jerseymen, from Philadelphia. The two bodies will mobilize at New-Brunswick and make the remainder of the trip together. It is estimated that the starters will number from 1,500 to 2,000. Wheelmen from Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Camden, and Trenton will come in with the Philadelphia division. Handsome prizes will go to the largest number of survivors. The trophies consist of banners and two very handsome silver cups, given by the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

The races will be held on the grounds of the Asbury Park Athletic Association, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 11 to 13. The association owns one of the best three-lap tracks in the country, and the oval has been newly graveled and banked for the occasion at a cost of over $5,000. Champion Zimmerman and other noted riders predict that the reconstructed track will be a record breaker. The grand stand on the grounds has been enlarged, and, with the additional bleacher stand now being erected, seating accommodations will be provided for 10,000 spectators.

The Prize Committee has expended $3,500 for prizes. The winner of the two-thirds-mile, open, Class B race on Friday will receive a ticket to Europe and return, worth $175. The winner of the two-mile handicap for Class B men on Saturday will capture a horse, carriage, and harness valued at $600. Diamonds, pianos, and watches galore have been selected for the minor events.

The entries for the handicap races close on July 4. Entries for the open and special races will be received until July 9. The entry blanks have been sent out, and Chairman W. H. Bergie has received assurances that all the "crack-a-jacks" will compete. These blanks can be procured at the office of The New-York Times and at the offices of all the cycling papers. Chairman Gideon has granted a sanction for Zimmerman to act as pacemaker, and the champion will ride every day during the meet. The corrected official list of races and prizes for the three days is appended:

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

First Race, One-Mile Novice.—First prize, gold medal, value, $20; second, silver medal, value $10.

Second Race, Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, roller-top desk, value $35; third, clock, value $25.

Third Race, One-Half Mile Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond ring, value $150; second prize, diamond scarf pin, value $50; third, diamond locket, value $25.

Fourth Race, One-Half Mile, Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, value $50; second, dressing case, value $30; third, revolving chair, value $25.

Fifth Race, Two-Mile National Championship.—First, second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheelmen gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Sixth Race, One-Mile, Open, with Pacemakers, Class B.—First prize, diamond stud, value $150; second, hammerless gun, value $75; third, Turkish chair, value $25.

Seventh Race, One-Mile Tandem, Class A.—First prizes, shotguns, value $70; second, tourists' traveling case, value $30.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

First race, One-Half Mile Novice.—First prize, gold medal, value $20; second, silver medal, value $10.

Second Race, Two-Thirds Mile, Open, Class B, Special.—First prize, trip to England and return, value $175; second, diamond stud, value $75; third, diamond snake ring, value $25.

Third Race, One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, carving set, value $30; third, tourist's toilet case, value $15.

Fourth Race, One-Half Mile National Championship. First, second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheelmen gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Fifth Race, Two-Mile Handicap, Class B, Special.—First prize, piano, value $400; second, diamond stud, value $100; third, scarf-pin, value $50.

Sixth Race, One-Mile Open, with Pacemakers, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, value $50; second, diamond stud, value $35; third, field glasses, value $25.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

First Race, Two-Thirds of a Mile, Class A, 2:35 Class.—First prize, silver watch, value $30; second, diamond link buttons, value $20; third, gold watch charm, value $10.

Second Race, One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, value $50; second, diamond stud, value $35; third, silver watch, value $25.

Third race, One Mile Open, with Pacemakers, Class B.—First prize, diamond ring, value $150; second, diamond stud, value $75; third, diamond link buttons, value $25.

Fourth Race, One-Half Mile, Class A.—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, diamond snake ring, value $25; third, one dozen silver teaspoons, value $15.

Fifth Race, One-Fourth Mile, National Championship.—First, second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheemen gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Sixth Race, Two-Mile Handicap, Class B, Special.—First prize, horse, carriage, and harness, value $400; second, hammerless gun, value $125; third, diamond stud, value $75.

The following well-known members of the league will officiate at the races:

Referees—Albert Mott, Howard E. Raymond, George D. Gideon Jr.

Judges—A. C. Willison, Samuel A. Boyle, H. W. Robinson, Isaac B. Potter, Robert Gentle, E. H. Croninger, George A. Perkins, A. C. Morrison, W. A. Connelly.

Timekeepers—C. F. Wilson, Henry Goodman, A. O. McGarritee, T. A. Zimmerman, W. M. Brewster, Charles H. Luscomb, Sterling Elliott.

Starter—C. A. Dimon.

Clerk of Course—W. M. Perrett.

Announcer—Frederick Burns.

Scorers—L. H. Johnson, Joseph McDermott, James S. Holmes, Jr., S. T. Miles, Joseph Goodman, F. P. Prial, N. H. Van Sicklen, H. L. Saltonstall, C. W. Fourdrinier.

Umpires—Will R. Pittman, A. H. Chamberlain, C. H. Wood.

The Asbury Park Wheelmen regret the failure of their efforts to bring about a match race between Zimmerman and Johnson during the meet. The arrangements for the proposed match had reached a point from which it seemed impossible for either of the men to recede, but Johnson's manager, by refusing to permit the race to be run here, after agreeing so to do, put a quietus on the whole thing, and it is now almost certain that there will be no race between Zimmerman and Johnson in this country this season.

Zimmerman had deposited his $5,000 in a local bank, and had named his stipulations. As the world's champion, he insisted that the race should be at Asbury Park, for $5,000 a side; that it should be run in heats, and that there should be no pacemakers. Johnson's manager was consulted in New-York last Saturday. His chief objection in having Johnson race Zimmerman at this place was that the match would put big money in the treasury of the League of American Wheelmen. He considered that Johnson had been treated unfairly by the league, and was not willing to aid that organization in any way whatever.

The Asbury Parkers assured Eck that the national body would not have any financial interest in the meet, and he then consented to have the Official Announcer state that the proposed race would positively be run at Asbury Park during the national meet. At the same time he made an engagement to come here last Tuesday and arrange the details.

Tuesday came, but Eck failed to show up. Zimmerman's brother-in-law manager, "Joe" McDermott, was on hand, though, with an additional $5,000, in case Eck should desire to raise the stake. The officials of the Asbury Park Wheelmen were disgusted at Eck's flunk, and were forced to believe that he does not really desire a race between Johnson and Zimmerman.

This is evidenced by the fact that the Asbury Park Wheelmen had not only induced Zimmerman to consent to the issuing of the challenge, but had also agreed to put up a $5,000 purse, in addition to the $10,000 stake money, to go to the winner, and had even gone so far as to secure the backing for Johnson.

Zimmerman's challenge stipulated that Johnson's answer should be in within two weeks. That time limit expired previous to Eck's declination to race at Asbury Park. The Asbury Parkers do not think it fair to expect Zimmerman to continue negotiating with Eck at this late day, when it is considered that "Zimmy" is not in racing trim, and he would have at the best none too long a time to prepare for a race involving $15,000, even had Eck not failed to keep his appointment. Zimmerman insists that his race with Johnson must be run at Asbury Park, and unless Eck agrees to this there will be no race.

LOCAL CYCLISTS SUSPENDED.

They Violated the Rules by Competing in Seventh's Unsanctioned Races.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen contains these items of general interest:

The following New-York riders have been suspended for one year from April 16 for knowingly competing at the Seventh Regiment races, which were not sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen. Riders are warned that to compete with them will subject them to a like penalty: C. W. Irving, C. L. Lyon, E. B. Rogers, J. H. Gray, B. H. Horned, C. W. Darling, T. F. Fefferts, E. O. Hopkins, R. L. West, H. R. Borst, J. F. Boyle, Jr., H. T. Neidlinger, C. S. Bussi, G. J. Gillig, F. B. Van Der Veer, I. Ketchum, W. S. Covell, A. P. Riker, W. R. Pike, William E. French, H. R. Rogers, M. S. Parker, E. B. Powers, C. L. Douglass, Jr., J. H. Covell, and H. B. Cavarly.

Under Clause C, Class B rules, A. W. Cleaver, Los Angeles, Cal., is hereby declared a professional.

Unpaced flying-start Class A records made by William De Cardy, at Louisville, Ky., have been accepted as follows: One-third mile, 0:38 3-5; one-half mile, 1:0 2-5; one mile, 2:12 4-5.

Competition records (Class B) accepted by the board are as follows:

Three miles, 7:01 2-5, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Four miles, 9:26¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Five miles, 11:45½, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Six miles, 14:18 3-5, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Seven miles, 16:40½, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Eight miles, 19:21¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Nine miles, 21:56¼, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Eleven miles, 26:55½, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Twelve miles, 29:32¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thirteen miles, 32:13¼, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fourteen miles, 34:49¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sixteen miles, 39:53¼, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Seventeen miles, 42:27, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Eighteen miles, 45:00 1-5, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Nineteen miles, 47:32, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Twenty-one miles, 52:43¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Twenty-two miles, 55:10¼, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Twenty-three miles, 57:56¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Twenty-four miles, 60:37, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Twenty-five miles, 1:03:07¾, F. G. Lacy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frederick J. Keer of the Hudson County Wheelmen and F. E. Low are appointed official referees.

Under Clause A, Amateur Rules, J. J. McLaughlin of Columbia, Penn., and Norman Gutelius, Robert Vanalph, and B. T. Meixell of Lewisburg, Penn., are hereby declared professionals.

Transfers to Class B are as follows: C. E. Marshall, Ottumwa, Iowa, at his own request; H. W. Hall, Concord, N. H., under Clause B; Horace Slater, Los Angeles, Cal., under Clause B; Earl H. Kiser, Dayton, Ohio; Frederick Taylor and L. Harkins, Dallas, Texas, under Clause B.

FOR THE DOUBLE CENTURY.

Many Representative Wheelmen Entered in the Manhattan's Long Run.

For the double century run of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, which was scheduled to start this morning at 5:45 o'clock, a large number of representative riders had entered. The objective point in the run is the Quaker City, which the cyclists expect to reach at 6 o'clock this evening. The route taken is just 107 miles long. The return trip will be made to-morrow.

Some of the best-known wheelmen who had entered for the long journey were Charles P. Stanbach, Ritchie G. Betts, George C. Wheeler, Charles J. Dimick, Henry S. Lathrop, Robert H. Bartsch, John Nonnenbacher, John W. Foster, Jr., and M. A. King, Manhattan Bicycle Club; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club, South Orange, N. J.; Clemens Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County, L. I.; C. H. Goddard, H. B. Ingraham, and A. P. Langford, Union Bicycle Club, Boston; Philip Hurth and C. H. West, Huguenot Wheelmen, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Alfred J. Thompson and William Thompson, New-York; B. F. Ruble, L. A. Johnson, and F. B. Morris, Press Wheelmen, New-York; Mrs. L. A. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. D. Lockwood, Yonkers Bicycle Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; F. A. Myrick, New-York Tourist Wheelmen, New-York; A. M. Pierce, The Cycle Club of Brooklyn; M. Gibbs, Century Wheelmen, New-York; I. J. Bale, Philadelphia, Penn.

William Ellwein, Tourist Wheelmen, New-York; Jacob Lang, Tourist Wheelmen, New-York; A. A. Alden, Monarch Wheelmen, New-York; Jordan L. Dumarest, Monarch Wheelmen, New-York; Oliver D'Palos, Williamsburg Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis F. Goldman, Williamsburg Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oscar Gourlay, Williamsburg Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William A. Kottman, New-York; James A. Dobbins, New-York; John P. Evans, St. George Athletic Club, New-York; Albert L. Adams, St. George Athletic Club, New-York; Chapman Henriques, New-York; F. Wesel, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Gosling, Young Men's Christian Association, New-York; Gustave Ballin, Jr., New-York; H. A. Murphy, New-York Tourist Wheelmen and New Manhattan Athletic Club, New-York; Charles H. Bartlett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. Dube, New-York; A. Leiser, Century Wheelmen, New-York; Charles Cross, Int. George Athletic Club, New-York; Samuel Lord, Monarch Wheelmen, New-York.

W. J. Schaefer, Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Ricert, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield, N. J.; Tunis T. Carey, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield, N. J.; Henry D. Hassen, Jr., Paramount Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel L. Jones, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James B. Connolly, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, N. Y.; George Sweat, Century Road Club of America, New-York; William Higinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Percy S. Young, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis C. Humbert, High School Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. J. Roberts, New-York; C. F. Blish, New-York; Owen Reilley, New-York; Dr. William Richter, New-York; Oscar Richter, New-York.

Lewis C. Labagh, Hackensack Wheelmen, Hackensack, N. J.; John S. Lozier, Hackensack Wheelmen, Hackensack, N. J.; Frank H. Smith, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield, N. J.; Henry Kugeler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. C. W. Minton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William S. French, Monarch Wheelmen, New-York; L. Bancroft Mellor, Belfield Club, Germantown, Philadelphia; James T. McEllhaney, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. F. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, New-York; George McKigney, Greenpoint Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. L. Starkweather, East Orange Cyclers, East Orange, N. J.

It is expected that the party will reach home on the return trip at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The Mercury's Five-Mile Race.

The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing will hold a five-mile handicap race at the Flushing Driving Park to-day, beginning at 5 P. M., open to memebrs only. Charles S. West will be the handicapper. All the fast riders of the club will be entered, and the race promises to be well contested from start to finish. There are several valuable prizes to be won, including a time prize. J. Russell Barrett, it is thought, has a "mortgage" on this, for he is riding in fine form. He won the two-mile handicap last Saturday at Travers Island in impressive style. Russell—or "Brit," as the boys call him—is very popular with the boys, for he always rides to win, and if he meets with hard luck he makes no complaint. Among the starters who may make it interesting for "Brit" are Road Captain L. S. Case, R. B. Bailey, F. R. Long, Eugene Wright, and H. M. Duncan. The admission fee to the grounds will be but 10 cents, in order to pay for putting the track in shape. The following will be the officials: Referee—C. S. West; Scorers—D. H. Vanname, H. D. Forman, F. R. Long, C. C. Downing, and G. W. Worth. Starter—W. F. Annis. Timers—J. E. Master and J. F. Hanbell.

Quill Club Wheelmen Growing.

The Quill Club Wheelmen held a largely attended meeting at their rooms in the Pulitzer Building yesterday. Seven new members were elected. They were W. H. Roberts of The Brooklyn Citizen, Willis B. Troy, George A. Homans, L. G. Miller, M. L. Bridgman, Andrew J. Murphy, and F. J. Wagner. The club is rapidly growing in membership, and bids fair to soon outrival some of the older cycling organizations. John S. Johnson, the Western wonder, will carry the club's colors in his races here and abroad this season. It has been decided that he will represent the League of American Wheelmen in the world's championship events at Cologne in August.

Will Become Professional Cyclists.

Johnson's exhibition mile at the meet of the South End Wheelmen, in Philadelphia, to-day will mark the first appearance of A. E. Weinig of Buffalo and "Pat" O'Connor of Boston as professionals. They have decided to join the ranks of the cash-prize men, and will pace the record breakers. Weinig has been regarded as the fastest Class A rider in the State. He holds the fifty-mile competitive record, and the cycle sharps consider him to be one of the best long-distance men in the country. O'Connor has not been in this country long. He was once champion of Ireland.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Chief Consul Potter has announced that the New-York Division will not accept the amount coming to it as shown by the box office count for the State meet. The amount due, as per the percentage agreed upon, is about $2,500. Mr. Potter says the division ought to have made considerable money by the meet, but as it has turned out very little will remain after the expenses are paid. Mr. Potter's decision not to accept the $2,500 may be inferred to mean that a lawsuit is likely to result should a satisfactory settlement not be offered.

—The cyclists, particularly the racing men and those who desire to ride long distances at a steady pace, will appreciate the fact that there is now on the market a pace indicator. It is about the size of a cyclometer, is attached to the front exle, and is so arranged that it can be easily read from the saddle. If a man is on the track or road and desires to know just how fast he is riding, there is the indicator in front of him. It is very light, thoroughly tested, and reliable. A. G. Spalding & Brothers sell it.

—The popularity of single-tube tires is one of the features of this year's riding. It does not come in the nature of a surprise, however, to those who are familiar with the numerous advantages of the single-tube form of construction. This form of tire is light and strong, and can be so easily repaired that its public favor is but the natural result of superior merit. An ordinary puncture can be repaired in from thirty to ninety seconds, and the tire is in condition for immediate use.

—The Cycle Club of Brooklyn had its first lantern ride on Thursday evening down the cycle path. Each participant carried two Japanese lanterns suspended from a stick attached to his handle bars. They presented a pretty spectacle. Among those who took part were Carroll J. Post, Jr., Chairman of the club; Andrew Peters, W. E. C. Beebe, Edward S. Bucklen, C. D. Smithers, C. J. Turner, Jr.; Howard McWilliams, J. C. Thompson, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Radcliffe.

—Within two months Brooklyn wheelmen will find a new asphalt pavement in Schermerhorn Street. The work will be commenced on Monday. There is now a movement on foot in the Good Roads Association to secure the pavement of Lefferts Place, the biggest gap in the all-asphalt route from Bedford Avenue to the Bridge.

—The annual century run of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be held on July 28. The ride will be from Weehawken to New-Brunswick and return, via Belleville, Orange, and Plainfield. The entrance fee will be 50 cents. All entries should be sent to Adolph Stahl, 23 East Eighth Street.

—L. S. Harrison, President of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, has a site for a new cycle track within twenty minutes' ride of the metropolis, it is said. A syndicate, it is rumored, will manage the track, and endeavor to make it popular by giving frequent race meets, with moderate prices of admission.

—The regular club run of the Liberty Wheelmen for to-morrow will be to South Beach, S. I. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 309 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., and from the Battery at 10 A. M. The run will be in charge of Capt. Clemens Weiss and Acting First Lieut. Palmer.

—A party of Press Wheelmen will meet at its clubhouse at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, for a run to Tottenville, leaving the Battery at 1 o'clock. The return trip will be made in time for work. The distance is sixteen miles from St. George.

—The cycling division of the Newark (N. J.) Press Club has arranged for a run to Coney Island and to-morrow. The start will be made from the Central Railroad station in Newark at 8:30 A. M., and dinner is to be had at the island.

—Capt. Hiram Kipp of the Brooklyn Roadsters has called a run for to-day to Tottenville, S. I. The start will be made from Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M.

—On Sunday the New-York Tourist Wheelmen will have a run to Tarrytown. The Sunday following, Plainfield will be the objective point for the club members.

—Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. John H. Davis, Miss L. J. Post, and Mrs. J. C. O'Connor are among the latest additions to the cycling set at Newport.

—Capt. Van Sicklen will head a party of Quill Club Wheelmen on a run to Manasquan, N. J., to-morrow.

LATEST POLO HANDICAP.

The New Rating for the Experts in Seventeen Clubs.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, announces the following new handicap, which was revised yesterday:

Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.—M. S. Burrill, 1; H. B. Case, 0; J. D. Cheever, 4; Farley Clark, 2; J. E. Cowdin, 10; A. Butler Duncan, 1; L. J. Francis, 5; R. T. Francke, 5; S. P. Hinckley, 0; Foxhall Keene, 10; P. S. Pilot, 0; F. Conover, 5; W. A. Hazard, 1; E. La Montagne, 4; R. La Montagne, 4; W. Rutherford, 7; J. S. Stevens, 7; A. C. Tower, 4; A. H. Alden, 3; G. L. Meyers, 3; L. S. Chandler, 2; E. Gwynne, 0; L. Jacob, 0; E. K. Stowe, 4; W. Savage, 3.

Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.—August Belmont, 5; O. W. Bird, 8; Charles Carroll, 3; T. Hitchcock, Jr., 9; H. P. Kennedy, 3; Stanley Mortimer, 4; S. D. Ripley, 1; E. W. Robyt, 4; J. C. Smith, 0; E. L. Winthrop, Jr., 4; H. P. Whitney, 5; G. Winthrop, 0; L. McCreery, 3; H. K. Vinglut, 4; R. N. Ellis, 0; Bronson Winthrop, 3; F. S. Pass, 3; J. K. Magoun, 1; Percy Hoyt, 0; E. T. Cushing, 1; P. F. Collier, 4; J. L. Kernochan, 3; George Lord Day, 5; George P. Eustis, 4; W. C. Eustis, 4; Moses Taylor, 4; A. Stevens, 3.

Country Club of Westchester, Westchester, N. Y.—Charles Bates, 3; R. L. Beeckman, 5; J. C. Cooley, 2; T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., 7; C. O. Iselin, 4; E. C. Potter, 6; H. N. Potter, 2; N. C. Reynal, 4; A. Cooley, 3; P. Allen, 1; W. E. Dunn, 0; Marion Story, 2; F. A. Watson, 0; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 5; J. Caswell, 0; W. D. Hatch, 1; L. Waterbury, 5; C. F. Havemeyer, 2; C. R. Duval, 1; Arthur Iselin, 0; J. M. Waterbury, 2.

Morris County Country Club, Morristown, N. J.—Rudolph Flinch, 1; W. T. Headley, 3; Norman Henderson, 3; Gustav E. Kissel, 1; Rudolph Kissel, 8; F. Kinnicutt, 3; Herman Kinnicutt, 3; William B. Lord, 0; Benjamin Nicoll, 8; Robert Stevens, 1; W. K. Thorn, 4.

Myopia Polo Club, Hamilton, Mass.—R. M. Appleton, 5; A. P. Gardner, 6; George L. Meyer, 5; George Norman, 4; A. V. Cochran, 1; R. L. Agassiz, 8; James Parker, 4; G. L. Peabody, 3; Frederick H. Prince, 2; Frank Seabury, 1; Frederick Warren, 3; John Wright, 0; Max Norman, 3; Richard Shaw, second, 8.

Harvard Polo Club, Cambridge, Mass.—C. C. Baldwin, 7; J. D. R. Baldwin, 2; J. A. Burden, Jr., 6; Elliott Cowdin, 3; E. C. Huidecooper, 0; J. A. Stillman, 8; J. D. Eustis, Jr., 4; A. McE. Griswold, 2d, 1; R. Wadsworth, 2; George Griswold, 2d, 1; R. Brooks, 4.

Country Club of Brookline, Brookline, Mass.—G. A. Hopkins, 0; A. W. Steadman, 1; G. R. Wales, 1; H. F. Goodman, 2; A. H. Bond, 0; H. H. Hunnewell, 1; W. H. Goodwin, Jr., 4; W. S. Hobart, 3; F. B. Fay, 4.

Westchester Polo Club, Newport, R. I.—F. O. Beach, 8; J. Lowe Harriman, 2; W. C. Sandford, 3; E. Zborowski, 3.

Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Penn.—J. C. Groome, 1; B. F. Clyde, 0; C. E. Mather, 1; J. F. McFadden, 0; W. F. Smith, 0; R. E. Strawbridge, 0; P. S. P. Randolph, 0; B. H. Warburton, 4; Charles Wheeler, 1; H. Yale Dolan, 0; M. Rosengarten, 0; D. S. B. Chew, 0.

Hingham Polo Club, Hingham, Mass.—Peter B. Bradley, 2; G. D. Braman, 1; Ross L. Coe, 1; Frederick Cunningham, 0; R. W. Williams, 2; H. Braman, 4; S. Downer Pope, 0; M. S. Crehore, 1; C. M. Bryant, 1; H. A. Souther, 0.

Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.—Dr. J. W. Elliot, 2; C. H. W. Foster, 4; Allan Forbes, 2; W. Cameron Forbes, 0; A. Lawrence Lowell, 0; Herbert Maynard, 2; George A. Nickerson, 1; Frederic J. Stimson, 0; Samuel D. Warren, 4; Alfred R. Weld, 0; Edward M. Weld, 5; Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, 0; Robert F. Perkins, 0.

Country Club of St. Louis.—Otto L. Mersman, 2; Walter C. Taylor, 0; E. C. Dameron, 0; Glat Blair, 3; A. L. Shapleigh, 0; J. Sidney Walker, 0; Irwin Z. Smith, 0; Hugh McKittrick, Jr., 0; George P. Doan, Jr., 2; A. T. Primm, Jr., 0; Wayman C. Cushman, 3; A. S. Cushman, 5; Charles Hodgman, 2; Charles W. Scudder, 6; James W. Scudder, 4; Lindell Gordon, 0.

Monmouth County Polo Club, Hollywood, N. J.—Robert J. Collier, 0; Dr. Edward Field, 0; George M. Pullman, Jr., 0; Frederick Hoey, 0; Thomas Field, 0; W. S. Throckmorton, 0.

Buffalo Polo Club.—Charles Cary, 6; Seward Cary, 4; H. Townsend Davis, 1; J. Herbert Moffat, 2; John N. Scatcherd, 6; L. D. Rumsey, 2; George Cary, 3; Thomas Cary, 5; Arthur E. Headstrom, 0; Bronson Rumsey, 7; Robert K. Root, 2; Harry Hamlin, 1.

Chicago Polo Club.—Frank J. Macky, 3; V. Shaw Kennedy, 2; Walter F. Farwell, 0; H. M. Higinbotham, 0; S. H. Hubbard, 0; William V. Jacobs, 1; U. H. Broughton, 0; Ellicott Evans, 2; H. M. McIntosh, 1; W. W. Keith, 0; James O. Heyworth, 0; William T. Corrington, 1; A. J. Whipple, 1; F. W. Lamport, 3; John Watson, 0; Charles McAvoy, 0; James Cary Evans, 3; O. T. Morton, 0; W. W. Rathbourne, 0; Walter Dupee, 0; G. A. H. Scott, 0; W. V. Booth, 0; R. B Fort, 0; Gordon Strong, 0.

Devon Polo Club, Devon, Penn.—D. B. Sharp, 0; G. C. Colket, 0; C. Davis English, 0; William Carter, 0; Henry M. Warren, 0; Harrison K. Caner, 0; G. Heckscher, 0; Joseph E. Widener, 0; P. Frank Groome, 0; W. Mathews, 0; Charles Snowden, Jr., 0; S. L. Bodine, 0; J. L. Conaway, 0; William Wayne, Jr., 0; C. B. Zeilin, 0; Morris A. Janney, 0; George Kendricks, 3d, 0; L. C. Altemus, 1; E. Crozier, 0.

Lowell Country Club.—Col. Charles H. Allen, 0; E. L. White, 0; William T. White, 0; E. S. Hylan, 0; Edmund B. Conant, 0; George S. Motley, 0; Dr. R. E. Bell, 0; George C. Dempsey, 0; Thomas Talbot, 0; Gardner W. Pearson, 0; W. F. Leighton, 0.

SPRINTERS' DAY AT SHEEPSHEAD

Three Races Over the Futurity Course on To-day's Card.

"Quick death or joyful victory," the motto of the Roman soldier, might be placed at the head of the programme for the fourth day of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting. Of the six events four are under a mile, three of them over the Futurity course. The Coney Island Handicap is open to sprinters of all ages, such cracks as Hugh Penny, Patrician, and Wernberg being among the seven named. For the Zephyr Stakes Applegate and Floretta will meet again, unless the filly is scratched and Merry Prince chosen to carry the Belmont colors. A selling race for two-year-olds is like the two just mentioned, over the Futurity course, and a sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward is at six and a half furlongs.

Of the two races over a mile, the closing event on the turf is fixed at one mile and a quarter. The entries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Long Bridge.....122	Hermanita 106	
Gotham 116	Anisette 106	
Hanwell 111	California 106	
Agitator 111		

SECOND RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit; guaranteed cash value, $2,000; to the winner, $1,550; to the second, $350; to the third, $150; to carry 110 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed three pounds. Futurity course.

Applegate 120	Honolulu 107	
Floretta 117	Yankee Doodle.....107	
Sir Peter II.....110	Wishard 107	
Merry Prince.....110	Argenta 107	
Ardath 107	Damsel 107	
Intermission 107		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Nanki Pooh 110	April Fool 100	
Cockade 107	Golden Gate 100	
Lansdale 105	Sue Kittie 95	
Mirage 105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed cash value, $1,500; to the winner, $1,200; to the second, $200; to the third, $100. Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile.

Patrician 119	Jack of Spades 110	
Wernberg 116	Redskin 108	
Hugh Penny 115	Annisette 104	
Sister Mary 111		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Futurity course.

Frank Harris 110	Teko 98	
Maggie Bibb 108	Skalkaho 98	
Torresdale 106	Tutor 98	
Mac Briggs 106	Heresy 95	
Ogdensburg 105	Puck 95	
Shakespeare 103	Alvaredo 95	
Premise 108		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, or $5 if declared, with $750 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a quarter, on the turf.

St. Michael 105	Santiago 112	
Adelbert 105	Declare 110	
Judge Morrow 104	Song and Dance 109	
Integrity 100	Long Beach 107	

FLEETWOOD'S BIG PROGRAMME.

The Grand Circuit Fliers Will Get $45,000 at the August Meeting.

When the Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit met at Rochester last week, the Driving Club of New-York was not represented. This was because the officers were all engaged with the meeting at Fleetwood Park, but the metropolis is by no means left out of the Summer tournament. The complete programme of the meeting to be held here in August was made up by Secretary E. S. Hedges yesterday. The total amount of the premiums is $45,000, of which $5,000 is reserved for special events. Nine of the fifteen purses closed last February with a record-breaking list of nominations. Entries to the remaining six classes close on Tuesday, Aug. 6, the first day of the meeting at Buffalo.

Some of the Grand Circuit associations have omitted the free-for all classes, and make the most open events at both gaits for the 2:06 class. Fleetwood has adopted the more sportsmanlike plan of giving two purses of $5,000 to the free-for-all cracks, and no horse is barred. The full programme for the meeting is as follows:

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUG. 26.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; closed; purse $3,000.
2:10 Class.—Pacing; closed; purse $2,000.
2:17 Class.—Trotting; closed; purse $2,000.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; closed; purse $2,000.
2:20 Class.—Pacing; closed; purse $2,000.
2:15 Class.—Trotting; open; purse $3,000.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

Free-for-All Class.—Trotting; open; purse $5,000.
2:30 Class.—Pacing; closed; purse $2,000.
2:19 Class.—Trotting; closed; purse $3,000.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; closed; purse $3,000.
Free-for-All Class.—Pacing; open; purse $5,000.
2:21 Class.—Trotting; open; purse $2,000.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; closed; purse $2,000.
2:11 Class.—Trotting; open; purse $

IT SPANS THE CONTINENT

The United Press's Service Reaches from Ocean to Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL A SUBSCRIBER

Congratulated by Its Eastern Contemporaries — The San Jose Daily Mercury Also a Subscriber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—The San Francisco Call and The San José Daily Mercury have discontinued the service of the Chicago Associated Press, and this morning print the full overland Pacific coast news of the United Press. The Call devotes four of its pages to an illustrated description of the service, showing the extent and importance of the new alliance. In its introduction to this elaborate account of the system of collecting and dis-

C. M. Shortridge.
Editor of The San Francisco Call and The San José Mercury.

tributing the news of the world and to the recent interview with General Manager Walter P. Phillips, published in The Louisville Courier Journal, which it reproduces, it says:

When the present management of The Call assumed control of the destinies of this great paper, one of the important considerations presented was the securing of a complete and distinctive telegraphic service. Therefore, new alliances were sought, and in pursuance of this object an agreement has been completed whereby all of the vast resources of The United Press have been placed at the disposal of The Call. The prime centre and fountain head of The United Press is in New-York City, and the main branches of the organization are those great papers, The New-York Sun, Herald, Tribune, and Times, together with other powerful journals of that city. All the manifold resources of these great newspapers, as well as those of New-England and the South, are upon the staff of The Call. There is not a reader of newspapers in the United States who will fail to comprehend what this means. Every one will see at a glance that it gives to The Call an advantage in news gathering not now enjoyed by any other paper on the Pacific coast. It is known that The Sun, Herald, Tribune, and Times obtain the cream of the news of the world every day. Access to that wealth of information must, therefore, give to The Call the best news literature of the world day by day. No one will pretend that a better news service in the United States would be possible; no one would be willing to risk his reputation for intelligence by disputing the proposition so clearly self-evident. In this way The Call intends to carry out its desire for a unique and distinctive news service. It will not only be unique and distinctive, but superior to any general news service now received by any other newspaper on the Pacific coast.

The United Press, with which the San Francisco Call and San José Daily Mercury have formed a permanent alliance, is the most efficient news gathering association in the world. For all purposes of collecting and distributing reports of the events that affect the affairs and interest the minds of the masses of this country, the equipment and facilities are complete and coextensive with the intellectual, industrial, and mechanical progress of the age. The United Press is the legitimate successor of the original association that was first organized more than fifty years ago by the daily newspapers in the City of New-York under the name of the General News Association, and which afterward developed into what has been known as the Associated Press. After its formation other associations were organized in different sections of the country, all of which allied themselves with the parent institution. The news collected by this local association was concentrated in the main office in New-York, where it was sent, together with all other telegraphic news, to the city newspapers, and to the agents of those other organizations for transmission to their respective localities, north, south, east, and west. For ten years prior to December, 1892, the United Press was an independent institution, created by the necessities of the times. By its modern methods, and its uniform policy of supplying the needs of the newspapers, and adapting itself to their requirements, it grew to be a powerful rival of the original association, until at length The New-York Herald, Sun, Tribune, Times, World, Journal of Commerce, and Mail and Express recognized the condition that confronted them, and in obedience to the law of the survival of the fittest, the original Associated Press transferred its assets, contracts, news arrangements, and good will to its competitor, and since that time the combined facilities of both concerns have been operated under the name of the United Press. Among the local organizations having business relations, first with the New-York Associated Press, and then with the combined concern, was the Western Associated Press, organized under the laws of Michigan, which operated solely in the Western States. Within the past two years this Western organization went practically out of business, and certain of its members formed a new association in Chicago, and assumed the name of the Associated Press. This Chicago organization has no relation whatever to the one indentured for half a century in the public mind as the Associated Press. The managers opened an office in New-York and began a war upon the national association—the United Press—with the purpose at first concealed and afterwards avowed, of breaking up the several subsidiary associations that were working harmoniously among themselves, and of attempting to make all the daily newspapers of the country subservient and tributary to itself.

The acknowledged leaders of journalism in the United States determined at whatever cost to protect themselves and their clients against this bold attempt to demoralize the integrity of the services of the intelligence daily put before the people by newspapers, and at the earliest available opportunity the San Francisco Call and The San José Daily Mercury, in justice to themselves and to their readers, resolved to cut loose from the Chicago association and to lend the weight of their influence to the movement for securing a better news service for the Pacific coast.

At the request of the members of the Pacific Associated Press, Col. Finley Anderson, of the executive department of the United Press, came to California with authority to negotiate with the Pacific Coast newspapers for the services of his association, with the result that The Call and The Mercury start in this morning as the leaders of the new movement in this section of the country.

Among the features of its record of the event are the following congratulations:

NEW-YORK, June 20.—C. M. Shortridge, Editor of The Call, San Francisco: I admire your independence and congratulate you on your sagacity. You have not suffered yourself to be deluded by the disreputable speculators who mismanage the Chicago Associated Press. The United Press has awaited with patience the natural ending of their campaign of falsehood and dishonesty, and it is near at hand, as many events that are about to take place will presently demonstrate.
C. A. DANA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 20.—Charles M. Shortridge, Editor Call, San Francisco: The New-York State Associated Press congratulates The Call upon its union with the United Press, and its consequently closer relations with the principal papers of New-York State. The state of New-York is in sympathy with San Francisco, and our closer relations with its leading journal can only result in mutual good.
R. R. SOPER,
Secretary New-York Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 20.—C. M. Shortridge, The Call, San Francisco: I earnestly congratulate you upon your escape from the Chicago Associated Press, and desire to express in the strongest terms my appreciation of the prescience manifested in the course you have taken. I know whereof I speak when I say that the plan you have adopted is the only safe one, for the Southern Associated Press tried the one you have just abandoned. From a sound business point of view your keenness of discernment is admirable and the severance of your recent relations a fortunate change for The Call's welfare.
IVAN P. HOWELL,
President Southern Associated Press.

MACON, Ga., June 20—Charles M. Shortridge, Editor Call: The Southern Associated Press will remain solid and continue its contract relations with the United Press. Leading papers in the South have pledged themselves to stand by their associations. The United Press can be relied on to fulfill its contracts to a letter.
PATRICK WALSH,
General Manager Southern Associated Press.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., June 20.—Charles M. Shortridge, Editor The Call, San Francisco: The United Press rapidly gathers and promptly distributes the news of the world with absolute impartiality. It is the slave of neither men nor corporations. It is the servant solely of the people, and the New-England Associated Press sends hearty congratulations to The Call upon its union with such a powerful and reliable organization.
JOHN H. HOLMES,
President of the New-England Associated Press.

A dinner was given last night at the Palace Hotel by the proprietor of The Call, in recognition of the new alliance, which is regarded as among the most important connections made between the two far-distant sections of the country since the completion of the railway across the continent. In introducing Col. Finley Anderson of the United Press, Charles M. Shortridge said:

I congratulate you, Col. Anderson, as well as the United Press and your auxiliary associations upon the new alliance which will go into practical effect to-night. The manner in which you have conducted the negotiations has inspired us here with perfect confidence in the fairness, integrity, resources, and stability of the United Press. We believe it will prove of great advantage not only to our newspapers, but to the people of California, and of indeed all of the States.

Col. Anderson replied:

I thank you, Sir, for the kindly way in which you have referred to the great national news association, which, chiefly at your call, I come here to represent. As proprietor—of two important newspapers, and as President of the Pacific Associated Press, you have a field for your intelligence activities sufficient to satisfy the ambition of almost any journalist on earth. I trust that your independent action in leading, on your own responsibility, the movement for a better service, will not necessitate the severance of your relations with your local Pacific Association, which we desire to see preserved as one of the organized allies of the United Press. All the world admires the man who appreciates, asserts, and defends his rights, and hence the associations of newspapers on the Atlantic like yours—the New-York, the New-England, and the Southern, all allied with us in a common cause; indeed, I may say, all of the four hundred wise men of the East who are members and clients of the United Press—extend to you their cordial sympathies in approval of your course.

It is with no little satisfaction that The Call announces this morning two additional steps taken in the direction of rendering a better service to its increasing number of patrons. These steps consist in the acquirement of a new giant quadruplex press and broad and better telegraphic service. While the acquisition of this additional press enables us more readily and speedily to supply the demand for The Calli, the public will find abundant reason for increasing that demand in the improved and enlarged telegraphic news service which we begin this morning. For this service we are indebted to an agreement entered into with the United Press, the most extensive and powerful news-gathering organization in the Union.

The Daily Report this evening says:

The report congratulates The Call upon the fact that it has joined the United Press, and The Call's readers are to be congratulated, too. In adding to its news resources the vast and well-handled facilities of the United Press, The Call gives further evidence of the enterprise and good judgment that has characterized its new management. The Report has had long experience with the United Press and can with knowledge speak of the speed, accuracy, and comprehensiveness of its service—a service which is constantly improving and keeping abreast of the latest ideas in news gathering and news delivery. The Call has been a great paper ever since Mr. Shortridge took it in hand, but the public will find that with the assistance of the United Press it will be much greater. The Call will take the morning news of the United Press and The Report takes the evening news, and between the two the people of San Francisco will get all the news and get it in good shape.

Negotiations with other Pacific coast papers now taking the report of the Chicago organization are in progress, and further accessions to the ranks of the United Press are expected in the near future.

WILL GET ALL THE NEWS.

A German Paper of Cincinnati Makes A Progressive Movement.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Cincinnati Freie Presse, of which Mr. Max Burgheim is the publisher, and which is considered the leading German Republican daily paper of the State, prints an editorial nearly a column in length comparing the United Press news service with that of the Chicago Associated Press. Among other things it says:

In order that our readers may convince themselves how high the United Press stands above its rival, a comparison of Tuesday's cablegrams and other items of news in The Freie Presse (a member of the United Press, and one of the oldest as well) with those of the paper which gets its news from the Chicago Associated Press is made. This brings to light the fact that the foreign dispatches of the latter do not cover a column, while those of The Freie Presse run the length of two and one-half columns.

Not a word was to be found in any other German paper than this concerning the festivities at Hamburg in honor of the opening of the North Sea-Baltic Canal and the impending on which the eyes of all the world are centred. The account which we published covered a column, and was certainly perused with unusual attention and great interest by all our readers. The Freie Presse also published another whole column of important cable and other news which would have been sought for in vain in any paper supplied by the Chicago Associated Press. Rarely a day passes when the United Press does not eclipse the Chicago Associated Press in reporting important events.

It is, therefore, clear that all those who seek the latest news, and who want to be up to date on current events, must read a newspaper that prints the reports of the United Press.

The Freie Presse will continue in the future to publish all the news, and punctually each morning inform its readers of the world's doings. At all times it can be relied upon to excel in every particular the papers which were so unwise as to contract with the Chicago Associated Press for a news service.

THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

A Man of Terse and Vigorous Speech and of Successful Achievement.

Mr. Charles M. Shortridge, editor and proprietor of The San Francisco Call and The San José Mercury, was born in Iowa in 1857. In 1876 he entered the service of The San José Mercury at a salary of $4 a week. In 1883 he purchased The San José Times, a morning paper, into the management of which he put his energies for a period of fifteen months. He then purchased The San José Mercury and consolidated it with The Times. He at once began building up his newspaper property by improvements in all of its departments, and in a short time The Mercury secured a conceded place as the leading interior journal of the State. In the month of January of the present year he purchased The San Francisco Call at public auction for $360,000.

As an editor, Mr. Shortridge possesses a terse and vigorous style. In public speech or in private conference he is frank, positive, and outspoken. In his intercourse with men, and particularly with those who may be his friends, his co-workers, or his employes, Mr. Shortridge is always ready with expressions of sympathy, fellowship, and good cheer, and in this way he has the happy faculty of inspiring all who come in contact with him to the exercising of their best efforts, to his and their own success.

A Sensational Yarn.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 21.—A sensational story was recently sent out from San Francisco by the Chicago Associated Press stating that Col. A. R. Cochran of San Diego, Cal., was to come into possession of an immense fortune through a North Carolina land grant. The facts are simply these: Col. Cochran instituted suit in the United States Court at Asheville in 1892 for lands in Watauga and Mitchell Counties, based on some supposed land grant. At the November (1894) term of court Gen. T. F. Davidson, counsel for Cochran, stated that his client had been unable to file the bonds required to prosecute the case, and it was accordingly dismissed.

Lost a Propeller Blade.

The Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, lost one of her propeller blades on the voyage. As soon as her passengers were landed and her cargo discharged, the vessel was towed to a drydock in the Erie Basin, where a new flange will be fitted before the vessel sails on her next outward trip.

MEETING OF BACTERIOLOGISTS

Desired by the Specialists to Bring About Uniform and Exact Methods in Their Work.

A number of bacteriologists from different parts of this country and Canada opened a two days' convention at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, yesterday.

The object of the convention is to bring about greater exactitude in the details of bacteriological research, as well as standard and accepted methods.

A number of subjects had been assigned for discussion, and half of them were taken up yesterday. All treated of work done in the laboratory, and laboratory methods. These were the subjects: "What method shall be followed in neutralizing all media, and what standard degrees of reaction shall be adopted?" by George W. Fuller of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

"What effects upon species differentation are produced by the ordinary differences in composition of peptone, meat juice, gelatine, &c.?" by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick and S. W. Prescott of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

"What media shall be used for all species of differentiation, and how shall they be uniformly prepared?" by Prof. E. O. Jordan, University of Chicago.

"What shall be the systematic detailed method to be followed in observing the results of cultures and the manner of recording them?" by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick.

Dr. Wyatt G. Johnson of the Board of Health of the Province of Ontario spoke on "What tests shall be used for separating bacteria into clearly-marked groups?"

Dr. T. M. Cheeseman of this city spoke on "Morphological Characters."

Charles S. Mart, Major and Surgeon of the United States Army, presided yesterday, and announced the purpose of the convention. Some others present were Prof. Caven, Toronto; T. E. Lagerge, Montreal Board of Health; J. G. Adams, McGill University, Montreal; Theobold Smith, Massachusetts State Board of Health; H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University, Connecticut; A. C. Abbott, University of Pennsylvania; R. M. Bolton, Philadelphia Board of Health; J. J. McKenzie, Board of Health, Province of Ontario; J. M. Pruden of this city, G. W. Fuller, Lawrence Experimental Station, Massachusetts; J. J. Kingoun, Marine Hospital Service; V. A. Moore, United States Bureau of Animal Industry; C. N. Hewitt, Minnesota Board of Health; G. T. Swartz, Rhode Island State Board of Health; Arthur T. Wolff, Board of Health, Hartford, Conn.; Arthur K. Stone, Harvard University; F. Ferguson, this city; Alfred L. Beebe, this city, and Charles J. Foote, Yale College.

The convention will meet again at 10 o'clock to-day.

A Precautionary Measure.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Tommy," cried Tommy's mother from the window, "didn't I tell you not to sit down on the damp grass?"

"Yes, mamma," returned Tommy. "I ain't a-doin' it. I wiped this grass off with a towel before I sat down."

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av. Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c.
J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER CRUISES IN COOL LATITUDES.
SECOND SEASON.
The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the Quebec Steamship Company will leave New-York on July 13 and August 7 for a delightful Cruise on the Bay of Fundy, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, &c.
Immediate application necessary to secure accommodation. Programme free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Tourists, by quoting the number of any tour shown in the TOUR BOOK, and sending us check for the amount, will receive promptly by post the desired tickets and information. It is not necessary to come to our office to obtain tickets.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

"SUMMER HOMES," A BEAUTIFULLY ILLustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer Hotels and boarding houses in Catskill Mountains and Northern New-York. Send 6 cents in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, Gen'l East'n Pass. Agt., West Shore R. R., 363 Broadway, New-York, or free upon application.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.,
NEAR BRIDGEPORT.
Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
90 minutes from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop.
Guests can now be accommodated.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Delightfully situated on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Connecticut River—two hours and forty minutes from the city by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R'y.
J. A. NUTTER, Manager.
OPEN JUNE 27TH.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON.
Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1.
W. H. STOTLE.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

NORMANDIE BY THE SEA,
Normandie, near Seabright, N. J.; hotel fronts on ocean and Shrewsbury River; open Saturday, June 22; the most fashionable hotel on the coast; cuisine and service unexcelled; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; hot and cold sea-water baths. For further particulars apply to O. D. POTTER, Normandie by the Sea, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPEN JUNE 22.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED. Low rates. Fine bathing. Opens June 29. MOLLENHAUER'S ORCHESTRA.

HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.) EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements.
Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address,
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN. One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season.
E. STROUD.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,
Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cornwall-on-Hudson.
One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let.
J. W. MEAGHER.

CHURCHILL HALL,
STAMFORD, NEW-YORK.
Reduced Rates June and July.
Five hours from New-York. Improved for '95
Send for illustrated circular.
S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine, de famille. Léon Despland, Pr.

THE ELMER.
Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. E. ELMER.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. 7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
Romantic Moriches, on the south side of L. I.
HOTEL BROOKLYN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Situated on the Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean; surf and still-water bathing; excellent boating; interesting drives; orchestra; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; two hours from New-York; Fullman cars direct to hotel without change. Send for circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. NOW OPEN.
Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.
WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 27.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y., or Arverne direct.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House will be open June 22.
A. E. DICK, 263 Broadway, N. Y.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Raulah House, Patchogue, L. I.
WALLACE McCUTCHEON, MANAGER.
Now open. A perfect family resort. Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
GARDINER & GEORGE, Props.,
Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
HOTEL WAWBEEK.
Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet.
HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager,
Wawbeek, N. Y.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

IF YOU ARE TOO LAZY TO FLY FISH, you will find the trolling very good at LAKE KUSHAQUA, in the ADIRONDACKS. Direct vestibule, N. Y. C. $12 to $15 a week.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

Lake George.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
In consequence of the demands for earlier access NOW OPEN.
Apply HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. City.
H. P. C. Johnston, Manager. William Noble, Prop.

HULETT'S LANDING HOTEL,
located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $8 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE.—Finest location on Lake George; good boating and fishing. F. E. CARNEY.

TROUT PAVILION, KAATSKILL BAY, UNDER new management; excellent trout fishing in June. CRONKHITE BROTHERS.

Saratoga.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Just outside the city, surrounded by a large shady lawn, in the midst of pretty rural scenery. Good roads for cycling. Tennis courts. Croquet grounds. Bowling alleys. Perfect sanitary arrangements. House newly decorated and furnished. Combines all the advantages of Saratoga with the greater quiet and purer air of the country. Rates moderate. Send for illustrated circular.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day.
W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel,
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing. $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
Will Open for the Season June 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

MILLER LAKE HOUSE.—Altitude 1,700 feet; near Shohola Station, Erie R. R.; beautiful, healthy Summer resort; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new house; new furniture; good beds; excellent table; bathing, boating, and fishing; everything done for the comfort and enjoyment of guests; terms, $7 and $8. LOUIS MILLER, Proprietor, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Refer to Dr. De Venoge, 355 West 58th St., for information.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 20. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

Catskills.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
AND COTTAGES, EASTON, PENN.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address. JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

NOW OPEN. **THE KITTATINNY.**
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite SPRING, SUMMER, and AUTUMN RESORT is less than three hours from New-York via D., L. & W. R. R. Send for circular.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET.
Mount Pocono, Penn. D. L. & W. R. R.
Engagements for the season can now be made. References will be exchanged with strangers. Good trout fishing. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.—Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; a beautiful mountain resort in Northern Pennsylvania; three hours from New-York, D. L. and W. R. R.; hotel modern and complete.
L. W. BRODHEAD.

VERMONT.

EQUINOX HOUSE.
SUMMER RESORT.
OPEN JUNE 19.
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Send for descriptive book. Dogs not taken.
F. H. ORVIS.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate.
Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall.
Most complete bathing establishment in America.
Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 5 P. M., arrive Springs 8 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.
Full information at C. & O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LAW ADVICE ASS'N. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Judge WAUHOPE LYNN, Pres.; Hon. HENRY W. UNGER, Treas., 257 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarding Wanted.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; elevator and electric bells.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.
Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.
Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)
SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.
On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Reduction in Fare.
CONEY ISLAND,
Culver Route.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Round Trip Tickets
30 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)
Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., and hourly from 12:50 P. M. to 6:50 P. M., 8:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties will leave New-York in July, August, and September, 1895, for
31 SUMMER TOURS
of Seven to Twenty-one Days to the Principal Resorts of New-England, Canada, and New-York, including—
Saratoga, Lakes George, and Champlain, and Ausable Chasm.
The White, Adirondack, and Green Mountains.
Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands,

WILLIAM HENRY IN COURT

Hearing in the Case Put Off Until the Middle of July.

POLICE HAVE GATHERED NO NEW FACTS

Summoning One by One Every Member of the Henry Family with the Hope of Clearing Up the Miser's Murder.

There has been a great deal of criticism of the Brooklyn police for their work in the Henry murder case. It is the general belief that the police have very little tangible evidence to show for their week of unremitting effort to fasten the crime of Miser Henry's tragic death on his "bad son" William.

William Henry was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Haggerty. He was taken to court in the van, with a miscellaneous assortment of petty criminals and vagrants. He made no protest. There was a great crowd in and around the court to see the "bad son" of Miser Henry. Two stalwart policemen forced a passage for William, and he was brought before the Justice. Expressions of sympathy for the prisoner were indulged in by the crowd. William looked much better than he did on Saturday when he gave himself up at Capt. Kitzer's station. There was a little color in his cheeks, and he seemed to be in good spirits.

Foster L. Backus appeared for William and requested an adjournment. "After the verdict of the Coroner's jury, finding no probable cause to hold this man," said Mr. Backus, "I went to the District Attorney's office and told Mr. Ridgway that prior to my being engaged to defend William Henry I had made arrangements to leave the city. I also asked, in view of the widespread interest in this case and the active and constant publication in newspapers of matters relative to the case, that the proceedings be adjourned, and the District Attorney said that he would communicate with you on the subject."

Justice Haggerty read this note from Mr. Ridgway:

My Dear Judge: Foster L. Backus, counsel for William Henry, has applied to me to consent to an adjournment of the examination of Henry, charged before you with the crime of homicide, which was set down for Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Backus asked that the case might stand over for two weeks as he was obliged to leave the city. I consented to such adjournment, and hope that my consent will meet with your appreciation. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES RIDGWAY, District Attorney.

"The defendant," said Mr. Backus, "surrendered himself to the police when no person could have laid before your Honor or anybody else any evidence that would be, under the code, competent, and by which he could be held. By this voluntary surrender he in substance said to the police, 'It is your duty to fully investigate this homicide. Suspicion is cast upon me. Take me when there is no evidence to hold me, and do with me as you will.'

"It might be regarded as my duty toward the prisoner and his friends to move for his discharge upon the grounds that the affidavit of Detective Sergt. Delehanty, upon which the commitment was made, furnishes no foundation whatever for any such commitment.

"But my client does not want me to raise any such objection, and in the discharge of my duty, I think it is my duty to raise no such objections. I would say that I appreciate the fact that it is the duty of the District Attorney and the police to fully investigate and learn who it was who committed this homicide, if homicide has been committed.

"This defendant has not, nor does not, either by himself or through his counsel, desire to cast any reflections or criticism either upon the District Attorney or the police, in doing what they assumed to be their public duty. He is perfectly willing to let the case remain as it is, and to remain in custody until such time as his counsel and the District Attorney can properly present this case."

Justice Haggerty adjourned the hearing until July 15, and William Henry was remanded without bail until that time.

Superintendent McKelvey told a reporter for The New-York Times last night that the police had secured during the day no additional evidence against William Henry.

"I want to say this," said the Superintendent, "and that is that this department will leave no stone unturned in the effort to clear up this case. I intend to inquire into every point in connection with the case."

Asked as to whether any effort was being made to find Fletcher Jones, the miser's nephew, Superintendent McKelvey said: "We are making no effort to find Fletcher Jones, and we do not have any suspicion that he was concerned in the killing of Mr. Henry. A man in whom I have the greatest confidence has assured me he can put Fletcher Jones before me in half an hour in case he is wanted, so you see I have seen no reason for wanting him. We believe we have the right person in custody, and we think we can show at the proper time that William Henry killed his father."

The police are summoning before them, one by one, every member of the Henry family living in Brooklyn. Police Superintendent McKelvey yesterday called before him, at Headquarters, Mrs. Clara Henry, the wife of Charles Henry, the demented son of Charles W. Henry. After the interview, which lasted an hour, the Superintendent said he had obtained from Mrs. Henry no information of importance. She had not visited her father-in-law for a long time before his death, and knew nothing of the domestic arrangements of his strange household.

According to the police theory, William Henry killed his father in order to steal and destroy the old miser's will. This is the main prop upon which their case rests for the motive for the murder. Up to this time the police have discovered no evidence that Miser Henry ever made a will.

If there was no will to steal, William Henry, if he killed his father, must have done it either for robbery for revenge, or in a struggle resulting from the attempt of the miser to eject his son from the house. There is no evidence that the crime was perpetrated for robbery, although Walter Henry said Sunday that he always believed his father put money on a shelf in the closet. On the theory of robbery there is really no positive evidence one way or the other.

The alleged letter from Charles W. Henry to Walter Henry loses its significance if it is viewed merely as a document got up by the miser and the "good son" to help them in having William put away. The fact is, that some days before his death, Charles W. Henry applied at the Myrtle Avenue Police Court for a warrant for his son William's arrest, on the ground that he was dangerous and had threatened to injure his father. The clerk of the court, after hearing the old man's story, refused to issue a warrant, but suggested to the old man to return the next day and state the case fully to Justice Haggerty. Mr. Henry did not go back the next day. The second day afterward Walter Henry applied at the Flatbush Police Court for a warrant for William's arrest, on the same grounds. A warrant was refused.

After the old miser was killed Walter produced an alleged letter from his father, denouncing William and saying he was afraid William would kill him. This letter is unsigned. If it was merely written to bolster up the application for a warrant, it has no special significance. It has been proved that old Mr. Henry and Walter were actually afraid of William. If they wanted to put William away through kind motives, for his own good, it was natural for them, after their failure to get a warrant from Justice Haggerty's court, to get up some scheme—a letter, for instance—which would accomplish their purpose without fail.

It is regarded as singular that this letter is unsigned. Or it may be that the attempted proceedings against William by Walter and the father were in retaliation for William's effort to protect his mother by getting the cruel old miser committed to an insane asylum. There is evidence that Charles W. Henry feel very bitter against his son William because the latter sought to put him in an asylum, and it was natural that the father should have made serious charges against him in retaliation for his own self-protection.

There is abundant, undisputed evidence that Charles W. Henry was eccentric to the limit of unbearableness, and treated his wife cruelly. But there is not a scrap of evidence in the possession of the police to show that William Henry ever actually displayed violence toward his father, his mother, or his brother. No member of the family, no friend or neighbor, has come forward to allege that William was ever known to attempt violence.

The only thing brought out under the pretense of evidence on this point is the unsigned alleged letter from Charles W. Henry to Walter Henry, and, it has been already explained how this letter might naturally have been written in retaliation on William, and in support of the plan to put him away.

It is regarded as singular that the police did not arrest William Henry Friday night. Walter Henry, after breaking into his father's house in South Portland Avenue, with Policeman Walsh, and seeing his father's body, at once went to the police station in Flatbush. He acted like a crazy man. He charged his brother William with the murder of his father, told the police William was coming to his house for supper, and asked the police to arrest him. Walter told the police William called on him that morning.

The Flatbush police refused to arrest William on Walter's "say-so," but a policeman was sent to guard Walter's house with instructions to make an arrest if there was any trouble.

William went to the house, ate supper with Walter and the family, and went away unmolested. If William killed his father he possessed extraordinary nerve to make this second open visit to Walter's house, and this, too, under the very eyes of the police. According to the statement of Walter to the police, he did not mention his father's death to William, and nothing was said on the subject.

It is regarded as even more singular that William, if he killed his father, did not even broach the subject to his brother—did not say a word even to indicate that he knew his father was dead. William declares that, when he called on Walter, he did not know his father was dead—did not learn of the tragedy, in fact, until Saturday morning, when he bought a paper to find out about the bicycle parade. Immediately after reading the paper he gave himself up.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Henry Schieffelin.

William Henry Schieffelin died at his home, 242 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday. He was head of the firm of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, at William and Beekman Streets.

Mr. Schieffelin was born in this city Aug. 20, 1836. Though educated for a business life, his career was checkered with adventure. In 1860 he was chosen to lead an exploration party in the far West. The party crossed the Rocky Mountains from Montana on the same trail followed by the Lewis and Clark expeditions, and was captured by the Crow Indians. When on the point of losing their lives, they were released by a chief. In 1862 he entered the war of the rebellion in the Seventh Regiment of New-York. He afterward left the regiment and was commissioned Major of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, and completed the regiment by enlisting 400 men. In 1863 he resigned his commission and returned to New-York in time to take part in suppressing the draft riots.

In the same year he married Mary Jay, granddaughter of Chief Justice John Jay, and withdrew himself to the interests of his father's business, which was established in 1794 by Jacob Schieffelin. The firm has now become widely known for its enterprise in introducing synthetic drugs of modern chemistry to American physicians.

Mr. Schieffelin was a Vestryman in St. George's Episcopal Church, at Stuyvesant Square. He was fond of farming, boating, and shooting, and was one of the first to import Jersey cattle to this country. Though taking a great interest in public affairs, he was never a candidate for a political office. He was President of the Fisher's Island Sportsman's Club, a member of the Union League Club since the war, a charter member of the City Club, and of the South Side Club, and belonged to the Loyal Legion.

He leaves a wife, one daughter, Eleanor, and one son, William Jay Schieffelin, who succeeds him in the business.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church on Tuesday at 9 A. M., and the burial will be at Bedford, Westchester County.

Henry Howard Houston.

Henry Howard Houston, for many years a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a Director in numerous other large corporations, died suddenly yesterday from heart failure, at his country residence at Wissahickon Heights, suburb of Philadelphia.

Mr. Houston's wealth is estimated at $15,000,000. He was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and was a Director in the International Navigation Company, the Fan Handle Railway, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Erie and Western Transportation Company, and was also identified with the management of other concerns. He was deeply interested in Episcopal Church work, and was well known as a philanthropist.

Henry Howard Houston was born near Wrightsville, Penn., in October, 1820. His ancestors came from Ireland, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., between 1725 and 1730. His grandfather, with four brothers, served in the Revolutionary army throughout the war.

The early life of Mr. Houston was spent in Wrightsville and Columbia, and upon leaving school he became connected with iron furnaces in Clarion and Venango Counties, Penn., and in 1847 entered the office of D. Leech & Co., in Philadelphia, who were prominent in canal and railroad transportation. He remained with this firm for three years, when William Chatterton, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, selected him to organize and manage the freight business of the line which the company had just completed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, consisting of the road to Hollidaysbury, the State Portage Road, and the canal from Johnstown westward. The Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburg in 1853, and he continued in charge of the freight department until 1865. Special transportation interests then engaged the attention of Mr. Houston, whose time and energies had since been devoted to large enterprises of the kind. Mr. Houston was a successful investor in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in the early days of the development of that industry, and held extensive interests in gold and silver mines in Colorado.

Robert Speir Bussing.

Robert Speir Bussing died at his home, 20 Garden Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in this city in 1826, and for many years was the senior member of Bussing, Crocker & Dodge, manufacturers of metal ware, who were Government contractors during the war.

His father was John S. Bussing, one of the pioneer dry goods merchant of this city. He was the nephew of Robert Speir, the father of Dr. S. Fleet Speir. Mr. Bussing was President of the Young Men's Christian Association from 1861 to 1864, and at one time was Superintendent of Bethel Sunday school. He was also a teacher of the young woman's class in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Bussing was Vice President of the Brooklyn City Dispensary, and was for years connected with the Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

He was at one time one of the largest real estate owners in Brooklyn, but in 1873 he failed. He then engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Bussing never recovered from the shock caused by the death of his eldest daughter, Mary, who was killed by a train near Boonton, N. J., eighteen years ago. Another daughter, Florence, is the wife of the Rev. Edward M. McGuffrey, rector of St. James's Parish in Newtown, S. I. Robert S. Bussing, Jr., his eldest son, was once Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn. Mr. Bussing leaves a wife, two daughters, and two sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Philip Zeh, Jr., died at his home, 227 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1828, and came to this country twenty-five years ago. He was first employed as the private gardener for A. A. Low, the father of Seth Low, President of Columbia College. He then started a flower store near Greenwood Cemetery, and accumulated considerable money. He was a member of the American Legion of Honor, National Provident Union, and a Mason. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

—Quartermaster Gen. George M. Devlin of the Michigan National Guard died at his residence, in Jackson, Mich., yesterday. He was born at Oregon, Wis., Aug. 5, 1846. He was graduated from Oberlin College. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Tenth Ohio Cavalry. He re-enlisted twice. He was in many important engagements, and at the close of the war was a prisoner at Andersonville.

—Lawrence Callan, an old messenger of the Supreme Court of the United States, died Thursday at Washington, aged ninety-four years. He began his service in the Supreme Court in 1853 by appointment of William Thomas Carroll, then Clerk, and he continued actively on duty until 1877, when he was retired, retaining a nominal connection with the office.

Two Colleges Honor Mr. Peters.

The Board of Directors of Ursinus College, Pennsylvania, and of Heidelberg University, Ohio, on Thursday conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reform Church of this city. Mr. Peters is the youngest man upon whom these institutions have conferred this honorary title.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN THE BARREN GROUND

Caspar Whitney's Winter Journey Through the Desolate Region.

NO WHITE MAN BEFORE MADE THE TRIP

In Company With Some Indians He Penetrated Within the Arctic Circle—Killed Some Big Game—The Hardships Endured.

Caspar Whitney, an experienced hunter after big game, has just returned from a Winter's trip through the Barren Ground in the far Northwest. During his trip he spent fifty days within that almost inaccessible and inhospitable region, and penetrated within the arctic circle in search of the musk ox and other animals. He has done what no other white man has accomplished, and has returned to civilization in a perfectly sound physical condition, notwithstanding the great hardships and privations he was compelled to endure during his journey.

In the face of what seemed to be insurmountable obstacles, and despite the intense cold and severe storms which he met while traveling on snowshoes through the Barren Ground, he fully succeeded in the object of his journey. He has brought back with him a fund of information which he will give to the public in a series of articles to be published in Harper's Magazine, and he secured a collection of trophies of the chase and specimens of Indian fancy work, which almost fill the cozy bachelor apartments he occupies. oT a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Whitney talked entertainingly last night about his journey.

"My object in making the trip was twofold," he said. "In the first place, I was desirous of securing the materials for a series of articles for the magazine on snowshoe traveling, dog sleds, and hunting for big game, and in the second place, I had a sportsman's desire to kill the musk ox, which is the rarest of all the big game in the world; to cross the barren ground where they are to be found, and to reach the arctic circle. But three white men have penetrated to the arctic circle, and they made the trip in Summer. No white man, and but few Indians, ever attempted it in the Winter. In both objects I have been successful.

"The barren ground is a region of rocky land in the Northwest Territory of British North America, the extreme northern portion of the Dominion of Canada between the Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains. Calgary, the last station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is 2,600 miles from New-York, and thence there is a branch railroad to Edmonton, the frontier town, which is 200 miles due north, and that is the end of all railroad travel in a northerly direction. From that point all travel is by canoe in the Summer, and by snow shoes and dog sleds in the Winter. I left New-York on Dec. 20, 1894, and reached Edmonton on Dec. 29. I had with me A. H. Hemming, a Canadian artist, who was to make sketches of the region we were about to explore. From Edmonton we went by horse sleighs to Lac La Biche, a distance of 275 or 285 miles. From that place we started on snow shoes for the Athabasca River. We had a number of dog sleds to carry our traps, and employed Indians as guides and to drive the dogs. The going was very hard, and after we had been out four days Hemming was taken sick and was compelled to turn back. I kept on until I struck the Athabasca River, 240 miles from Lac La Biche. Then I went down the Athabasca to the Great Slave River, and down that river to the Great Slave Lake, which is 350 miles from Edmonton. On the way we stopped at three trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company, and at each of them secured fresh dogs to replace those which had become exhausted by the hard going, and employed other Indian guides and drivers.

"By these stages we reached the barren grounds, a vast section of rocky lands, which begin ten days' travel from the Great Slave Lake. It is utterly devoid of wood, the only vegetation being moss and lichens, which grow on the surface of the rocks, and on which the musk-ox and the cariboo feed. There are two tribes of Indians inhabiting this desolate region. The cold here is most intense, and the storms are fearful. The wind blows all through the Winter with the force of a hurricane, and it is almost a continual blizzard. The Indian tribes are the Dog Ribs and the Yellow Knives. Not more than fifty of these Indians, all told, have the temerity to hunt the musk-ox, for it is a most dangerous undertaking, as there is always the risk of starvation if game is scarce.

"At Fort Smith I had spent sixteen days in a buffalo hunt, and had good sport. When the Barren Ground was reached, I encountered great difficulty in obtaining Indians to accompany me in the expedition to the arctic circle. The Indians never start out to hunt the musk ox and cariboo until about the middle of April, when the cariboo begin to move out from their Winter quarters, and it was only through the good offices of Tetaish, the Dog Rib chief, whom I flattered and cajoled until I made him believe he was the bravest Indian and the mightiest hunter in the whole region, that I finally, after six days' pow-wow, during which we drank great quantities of tea and consumed much tobacco, succeeded in securing seven Indians, the chief among them, to act as guides and drivers. I secured also seven sleds and twenty-eight dogs, and in the first week in March the party started to traverse the Barren Ground toward the arctic circle.

"We were gone fifty days in all. I had some experience in roughing it, but this beat everything I ever even imagined. No provisions could be taken with us, because there was nothing that could be carried on the sleds but firewood to boil water for tea. We were at the point of starvation nearly all the time. We encountered but a few stray caribou, and the only meat we had was the back fat from these animals. The flesh of the musk ox is not edible; even the Indians won't eat it, except the back fat and the large entrail. Our principal sustenance was tea and tobacco. It was intensely cold during all the time, the thermometer often registering 67° below zero. Even wrapped up in furs from head to foot it was impossible to keep warm. There were intervals during the journey, in and out of the Barren Ground, that we had nothing to eat for three days, and sustained life by drinking hot tea and smoking tobacco. We penetrated three days' journey into the arctic circle. During the trip six fine specimens of the musk ox were killed, and I secured three beautiful heads, the only part of the animal I cared for. The Indians took the skins, which are very valuable fur, and the dogs devoured the carcasses. We met the normless weather on our way back, and suffered greatly.

"I got back to the Great Slave Lake the last day of April, and spent four days there to rest and recuperate. Then I went up the Great Slave River to Smith's Landing and paddled up the Buffalo River until I met the flatboats of the Hudson Bay Company. I reached Edmonton, the starting point of the expedition, on June 11, remained there two days, and then started for New-York, where I arrived on Wednesday night."

Mr. Whitney said that the only mishap with which he met during the entire expedition was the spraining of his ankle while snowshoeing, and that only delayed him a few days.

More Instructions by Col. Waring.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring issued an order yesterday directing the Division Superintendents to see that all vehicles which are taken to repair shops and left in the street be removed as soon as the repairs are completed.

The Oriental to Open To-day.

The Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach will be opened this afternoon under the direction of T. F. Silleck, who conducted it some years ago, and afterward became very popular through his skilful management of the Manhattan. The Oriental is distinctively a family hotel, with a grand ocean view, and just far enough removed from the hurly-burly to insure rest and quiet. It has over 500 rooms, nearly all taken for the season, the engagements far exceeding those of any previous year. This is but one of the many things significant of an unprecedented Summer at Manhattan.

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK INTERESTING

Mr. Platt Trying to Deal with Many Who Would Like to Succeed Senator D. B. Hill.

The Republican situation in this State is constantly growing more interesting. As is well known, several prominent and able Republicans are anxious to represent this State in the United States Senate in case that in 1897, when the term of Senator David B. Hill expires, the Legislature be Republican.

To deal with these various candidates for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate is by no means one of the least concerns of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, whose friends are openly boasting that he will control the State Convention this year.

Many of the candidates for the United States Senate are strong enough believers in Mr. Platt's ability to control the party for the next two or three years to tie their political fortunes to him, and the result is that he will have to placate all of them for the time being.

The State Senators to be elected this year—there will be fifty of them—will vote for the successor of Mr. Hill. Therefore, it has been suggested by several well-meaning Republicans that the State Convention this year indorse some man as the candidate of the party for the United States Senate. Such a course has been pursued by Republican State Conventions in Ohio and in other States. The Republicans in these States have not hesitated to come out and express their opinions and why should there be any hesitation on the part of the Republicans in this State in doing the same thing? Of course, it would prevent Mr. Platt and others from making "deals" to obtain temporary advantage, but it would also prevent the making of promises that would not be kept. Besides, it would give the people of the State a fair chance to decide whether they want to be represented by the candidate of the Republican Convention in the United States Senate or not. It might embarrass Mr. Platt, but it would please the voters. The argument might be used that the entire Legislature, which will elect Mr. Hill's successor, is not to be chosen this year, but only the upper branch of it. In answer to this, it is urged with some reason that only the lower branch will be elected next year. It is thought by some Republicans that it would be a very wholesome thing to have Mr. Platt show his hand on this Senatorial question this year, and thus put himself and others out of temptation's way.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be in the city to-day, it is expected, to see Mr. Platt, and it is said that the State Committee will soon be called together to fix the basis of representation in the State Senate District Conventions. If application is made by the counties composing the various Senate districts, the State Committee can take action. If Mr. Platt can have the power, through his State Committee, to change the basis of representation in certain counties he will gain all he can by doing it. He has been informed from Utica that Senator Coggeshall, despite the remarks of ex-Senator Miller, will run again, and will take the Labor nomination, with or without the indorsement of the Democrats, if necessary, and will thereby defeat the Republican nominated to succeed him. Senator Lexow is promised opposition to a renomination from members of his own party.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW AND HIMSELF

Harry Kroose of Philmont Took Revenge for Fancied Wrongs.

PHILMONT, N. Y., June 21.—Harry Kroose shot and killed his brother-in-law, George Jacobi, and then committed suicide early this morning.

Kroose for twenty years had been the faithful station agent at Philmont, on the Harlem Railroad, and George Jacobi, his brother-in-law, was associated with him as baggage master and telegraph operator. While their relations had not been of the friendliest sort for some years, no one suspected that any serious feud existed between them.

It was at an earlier hour than usual that Kroose went to the office this morning, about 6 o'clock. He knew that it was to be his last day as agent at the station, for on Saturday he had received notice that his services would be no longer needed. He was despondent and down-cast at the prospect, and remarked to a friend that this was his last day of work at the station, and that his means of support would soon be taken away. In this mood he went about his duties.

Kroose went into the little ticket office about 10 o'clock to sell tickets for the train due at 10:27 o'clock. At the telegraph desk sat Jacobi, pen in hand, listening to the clicking of the instrument. Bolting the door to the ticket office quickly, Kroose drew from his pocket a revolver and fired at his unsuspecting victim. The bullet clipped off a portion of Jacobi's left ear and entered his shoulder, but the second one entered the back of his head, and he sank back into his chair, dead. Then Kroose raised the revolver to his own head and the third bullet crushed into his brain. He expired instantly.

The real cause of the killing may never be known, but it is evident that Kroose believed that Jacobi was in part responsible for the notice of dismissal.

Representatives of the express company for which he was agent, and the Auditor of accounts for the railroad company, arrived to-day to install Kroose's successor, Mr. Grovestein of Sharon, Conn., and on examination found Kroose's books to be correct.

Kroose was forty-five years old, and was born in Chappaqua, N. Y. He leaves a wife, who is the sister of Jacobi, and four children.

Kroose was a Warden in the Episcopal Church, and a member of Columbia Lodge 98, F. and A. M. Jacobi was about thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Graduates of St. Brigid's Academy.

St. Brigid's Academy, 313 East Tenth Street, held its annual commencement yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall. The Rev. Dr. P. McSweeny presided. The pupils gave several selections of instrumental and vocal music. Misses Murphy, Hagan, M. Hayes, Mahon E. Hayes, Hanley, and Bush performed a one-act drama, "Phantom Queens," written by Sister Arsenia. Miss M. Bush was valedictorian.

The Rev. Dr. McSweeny presented diplomas to the following graduates: Misses Nellie Hanley, Lily F. Bush, Mary M. Hayes, Lily Mahon, and Mary Bush, all of whom received over 95 per cent. in their final examinations.

Miss Mary M. Hayes was awarded the medal given by Thomas P. Burke for the best essay on "The Irish Race in America."

Among those present were the Rev. Charles F. Reed, the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, the Rev. William Donahue of the Irish College in Rome, the Rev. Patrick F. Drain, Senator Thomas Cunningham, Alderman Charles J. Smith, and Henry Magee.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Huntings Leave To-day.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Hunting and the Misses Hunting will sail for Europe to-day, to spend the Summer in England. The marriage of Miss Marie Hunting to George F. Stanton of New-York will take place early next Winter.

—Coleses at Oyster Bay.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles and the Misses Coles of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street are spending this month at Northwood, their country establishment at Oyster Bay, L. I.

—Mrs. Merriam Out of Town.—Mrs. Augustus C. Merriam of 76 Madison Avenue is spending a portion of the season at Armenia Union, in Dutchess County, N. Y.

—Marquands at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand of this city are visiting Henry G. Marquand of Madison Avenue at Newport.

Closed evenings

One thing about our negligee shirts: you don't have to go through a wilderness of bad patterns to find a good one.

$1.50, $2, $2.50.

It does not follow that, because you could not be fitted with readymade clothes five years ago, you can't be fitted now.

Serge suits $14 to $28.
Cheviot suits $13 to $28.
Nun's cloth suits: black $10.50, gray $11.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A STRANGE OLD MAN KILLS HIMSELF

Adam Buser Used to Tell Stories of the Wealth He Had in Germany.

Adam Buser, sixty-eight years old, committed suicide some time Thursday night by hanging himself in a small attic room which he occupied at 180 Second Street. Buser had a history, which he often told in the saloons where he spent most of his time. He was at one time very wealthy, he said, and lived on remittances from Germany. His home there adjoined the estates of Baron Rothschild.

The latter's head forester was named Schlagg. Buser and he could never agree. Though well-to-do, Buser could not resist a fondness for poaching. He and Schlagg got into an altercation one day. He nearly killed the forester and had to flee from the old country. He came to America and began to lead a lonely and lazy life.

He hired a room from a family named Diemer. He never worked, as his remittances were more than sufficient for his wants. He seemed unusually happy last week, and to his inquiring associates he imparted the information that time had outlawed any complaint the forester he assaulted could make against him. He was happy because he was free to go back to his home.

Sickness marred his joy. He had been ailing for some time, and he feared that he had consumption. He knew he had heart disease, and was likely to die suddenly. His friends advised him to go to the hospital.

He promised that he would go there yesterday. At the same time he remarked that he would just as soon die as go to the hospital. Those who saw him Thursday noticed that he was very despondent. Mrs. Diemer saw him go to his attic room, and, contrary to the usual custom, he did not speak to her.

One of his friends called to see him early yesterday morning, and went up to the attic room. The door was locked. The friend looked through the keyhole and saw Buser hanging by a strap from a nail over the door. The door was forced open and Buser was cut down, but it was too late.

ELECTION DISTRICT CAPTAINS MEET

Republicans in the New Third—The Governor and Mayor Indorsed.

The Republican election district captains of the new Third Assembly District met last night in Greenwich Hall, Christopher and Greenwich Streets, and effected a permanent organization.

There were thirty-eight captains present, and the following officers for the new Third Assembly District were elected: President—William H. Maas; First Vice President—John Von Gerichten; Second Vice President—Charles B. Barton; Third Vice President—R. Connor; Sergeant at Arms—John Broderick; Secretary—Henry Altmeier, and Treasurer—Isaac Fuher.

A committee of three, to look after permanent headquarters, consisting of H. Altmeier, John Welch, and R. Rosenberg, was then appointed. An Executive Committee of ten and a Campaign Committee of ten were also appointed.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Republican organization of the new Third Assembly District most heartily indorses the administration of our Mayor, William L. Strong, Commissioner Brookfield, and Gov. Morton. We call upon the Republicans in the new Third Assembly District to unite with us and prepare to fight our enemy, Tammany Hall, and we call upon all Republicans of the Third District to enroll themselves in the various election district associations."

SAYS THE YOUNG COUPLE ELOPED

Opinion of One in a Position to Know of the Morris-Shepard Wedding.

Cornelius Vanderbilt denied himself to callers yesterday, and refused to discuss the marriage of his niece, Miss Alice Vanderbilt Shepard to Dave Hennen Morris.

At the residence of Mrs. Shepard it was said that she had left town for Scarborough, her country place on the Hudson.

One in a position to know made this statement to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon:

"Miss Shepard and Miss Morris eloped, and that's all there is to it. Neither Mrs. Shepard nor any member of the Vanderbilt family had the remotest idea that the wedding was to take place Wednesday afternoon."

Thanks to and from Board of Trade.

At the regular meeting of the North Side Board of Trade, held in Morrisania last night, the Secretary presented an engrossed set of resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, thanking the North Side Board of Trade for its excellent entertainment of the Aldermen and their friends at the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal last Monday. Resolutions were passed conveying the thanks of the Board of Trade to Gen. Robert N. Viele and John C. Delavergne for their services on the occasion. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial to be presented to Gen. Viele.

John T. Crooks Kills Himself.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—John T. Crooks, forty years old, a musician and teacher of this city, shot himself this afternoon in his home on Tyler Street. He was taken to the General Hospital, and cannot recover. He was attacked by a fit of melancholy this morning, and remained in his room, refusing to see any of his family. This afternoon his wife heard a shot in the room, and caused the door to be broken open. She found her husband lying unconscious.

Turpie Talks with Voorhees.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 21.—Senator Turpie came here to-day to confer with Senator Voorhees. After the conference Senator Turpie said there would be no convention of Indiana Democrats who favored free silver prior to the regular Democratic Convention next June. Neither Senator would comment on a report from New-York that ex-Congressman Bynum had been requested by the Reform Club to conduct a sound-money campaign in this State.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Camden, N. J., June 21.—St. John's Episcopal Church at Maple Shade, a suburb of this city, burned this morning. A toll-gate keeper saw two men walk around the church half an hour before the fire was discovered. One of them had a lantern. A church at Collingswood, also near this city, burned in a very similar manner on Friday last.

Pittsburg, June 21.—Fire destroyed Keil & Co.'s livery and boarding stables, Fifth Street. On the second floor were stabled fifty-one horses. Of these only five were gotten out. The loss will exceed $30,000; partly insured.

Newark, N. J., June 21.—Drugs exploded to-night in the drug store of D. W. Smith, Walnut Street. The explosion started a fire. Loss, $2,000.

Kingston, N. Y., June 21.—J. M. Meyers's carriage factory, on Mill Street, this city, was damaged by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000.

Odell, Neb., June 21.—The Post Office and several stores were burned to-day. Loss, $15,000; little insurance.

Important to Cyclists.

Every wheelman can protect himself in case of accident by having a bottle of **Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment** about him (small size 25 cents); convenient to carry; no oil or grease to be afraid of; just rubbed in by the hand, bandages not required; it acts like a charm for **Sprains, Bruises, Soreness** of the **Muscles, Lame Back,** etc., etc. Taken in water according to directions (accompanying each bottle) it cures at once **Sick Headache, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic** and all Stomach disorders. All Druggists.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Fire Commissioners have received information that persons are going about the city soliciting advertising for a book for the benefit of the New-York State Council of Firemen, introducing themselves as coming from the New-York City Fire Department. The Fire Commissioners wish it made known that no one has any authority to represent the Fire Department in such a matter, or to solicit advertisements or gifts of any kind.

—The Ocean Navigation and Pier Company announces that, commencing with to-day, the fare to Coney Island and return will be 25 cents. Boats will run from the Battery landing to the Old Iron Pier.

—The Rev. Marion Law, assistant rector of Holy Trinity, will give an address, to men only, at Association Building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

—The second annual outing of the Lewis H. Bold Association will take place to-morrow at Martin's Pioneer Park, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Stebbins Avenue.

—The body of a drowned boy was found yesterday afternoon floating in the East River opposite Fourteenth Street. The body was sent to the Morgue to await identification.

—Daniel Flynn, forty-two years old, of 59 Marion Street, who fell into the East River Wednesday, died at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lieber have gone to their country home at Cedarhurst for the Summer.

Brooklyn.

—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Rufus L. Perry, the well-known and popular colored clergyman, was held from the Concord Baptist Church in Duffield Street yesterday. The pall bearers were Dr. Amos Harper, T. McCants Stewart, T. Thomas Fortune, Dr. Daniel W. Wishor, Dr. T. Dwight Miller, and Dr. R. Watkins. The Rev. W. F. Dixon delivered a eulogistic address. The burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

—Motion was made in the Supreme Court, before Justice Brown, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the reinstatement of Patrick H. Corrigan, as Keeper of the Truant Home. He is a war veteran and a veteran fireman. He was removed by the Common Council on the alleged ground of economy. Another person was appointed in his place. Decision was reserved.

—Joseph Victory of 968 Sackett Street was fined $10 by Justice Steers yesterday for running into the carriage of Fire Marshal Brymer on the Ocean Parkway Thursday night. Mrs. Brymer and her daughter were thrown out of the carriage, but were not injured. The cost of repairing the Marshal's carriage was $50.

—Robert Wolbert, motorman of the Union Avenue car that ran over and caused the death of Joseph Santello, six years old, of 233 Union Avenue, Thursday night, was held in $500 bail by Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday. The boy jumped off an ice wagon and fell under the car wheels.

—Alphonso Rudolph pleaded not guilty in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday to the charge of grand larceny. He was a steward for Mrs. Wunderlich of 165 Hansen Street, and is charged with having stolen her diamond ring.

—The man who committed suicide by jumping into the East River from the Grand Street ferryboat Dakota, on Wednesday, was Joseph Schimmel, forty-three years old, of 17 Gardep Street. He had been ill for some time.

—A call has been extended to the Rev. Frederick W. Davis to become the rector of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, President Street, near Court Street. He was formerly engaged in church work in the same parish.

—The Twenty-third Regiment band will give a concert in Prospect Park this afternoon. Conterno's band will be at Fort Greene.

Long Island.

—The property of the Amityville Agricultural Fair and Driving Park Association has been sold by Sheriff O'Brien of Suffolk County to satisfy judgments amounting to about $4,200. The property was bought by Lawyer S. P. Hildreth for $525. It is said the property was purchased in the interest of several of the old Board of Directors, and that they intend to make another attempt to run the grounds.

—Mrs. John Kelly of King's Park has just paid $150 for venting her dislike for her stepson, Postmaster John Kelly, Jr., of that place. The Postmaster caught his stepmother in his garden a few nights ago destroying vegetables and shrubbery. She was arrested and demanded a jury trial, but afterward repented and paid the costs of court and the damage done to her stepson's garden.

—A council will be held in the First Baptist Church, Babylon, next Wednesday to consider the propriety of ordaining to the general work of the church the Rev. Walter B. Pimm, pastor-elect. Should the council decide to recommend the ordination

Saturday
June 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

28 Pages. 28 Pages.

The New-York Times

Read Its Splendid

Sunday Edition.

IT will contain to-morrow not only all the news of the world, but an unusually large number of strikingly interesting special stories about all sorts and kinds of things. Here are the headlines of a few of them: . . . . . .

The First National Schuetzenfest Which begins the latter part of this week will be the subject of an article containing the official list of committees, the make-up of the mammoth parade, and the line of march, published here for the first time. The New-York Times's six prizes, which are the foremost and the prizes of record for the six different target contests, will be described and illustrated.

Historic Old St. Paul's Oldest building of the kind in East Chester, now part of this city. Much of interest connected with it. Its cornerstone laid years before the Revolution. Parish dates back to seventeenth century. Relics of value.

Seal Hunting in Alaska History of the growth of this important industry. Damage done by reckless killing. Five hundred thousand said to have been slaughtered in one year. Present restrictions. Our fleet of cutters.

Climbing Up Vesuvius Do not forget to make the trip when you go to Naples. Up a perpendicular railway. Exciting adventures of a schoolgirl. Boiling lava into which an obliging guide dropped pennies.

The Ninth's Drum Major George W. Hill one of the best-known National Guardsmen. Has been long in active service. Many offers from other regiments, and one from the famous Marine Band at the Nation's capital.

Yachtsmen's Busy Days Races arranged for every day this week except Friday. Seawanhaka's regatta and cruise. Vamoose and Judge race from New-London. Details of the week's racing off Newport in August.

The South Is Learning Atlanta's exposition proving a double educator. A Summer school of sound money. Contributors from the North and East are taking mighty sound doctrines with their exhibits.

Century Across Jersey A new run to Philadelphia fully described for cyclers. It leads over excellent roads. The trip can be taken in not over twelve hours, and the scenery is attractive.

The Hebrew Sheltering House A charitable institution founded and maintained by Israelites of the down-town east side exclusively will be historically reviewed. Hundreds of thousands of needy persons of all denominations have been fed and clothed by the society operating it. How it was called into existence and how it is conducted.

Reviews of New Novels The book page will be nearly filled with notices of novels—novels good and novels indifferently good. Among the authors are Balzac, Ebers, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Molesworth, and Jane Barlow. There are German novels, American novels, English novels, and French novels. Readers preparing for vacation will find this survey of twenty-five new works of particular interest.

Buy To-morrow's

NEW-YORK TIMES

28 Pages. 5 Cents.

HER VIEWS ON MALBY LAW

Mrs. Victoria E Matthews Believes It Should Be Enforced.

WHAT SHE SAYS OF HER RACE'S STATUS

Lawyer D. Macon Webster's Advice to Colored Men Is "Do Less Testing and Use More Common Sense."

Mrs. Victoria E. Matthews of 9 Murray Street, one of the most prominent colored women in this city, and an editor of The Woman's Era of Boston, has decided views on the subject of the Malby Civil Rights law and the necessity of such a measure. She believes the negroes have ample cause to ask for the enforcement of the law.

"It would surprise white people," said Mrs. Matthews yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "to know the number of colored families in this city that own their homes and employ servants. White people cannot seem to comprehend why colored people should have servants at all. They look upon colored people as curiosities. Indeed, they know more about the Chinese than about the colored population of this country. They look upon us as they do upon a menagerie of strange animals. It is humiliating to sensitive persons to be so regarded by prejudiced white people.

"I think the action of Mr. Anderson of the Douglass Club and his companions on that committee justified by circumstances. If they go about and prosecute persons who refuse to give them accommodations to which they are entitled, they will call public attention to the Malby law, and in a sense educate the people by impressing upon their minds the fact that such a law exists on the statute books, and they will be taught to observe it. Since the civil rights provision is in the Constitution of the United States, it doesn't matter what the hotel keepers think of the Malby law.

"The Women's Loyal Union, of which I am President, took an interest in the Malby bill, though I did not think there was real need for such a measure. I believed we only needed the enforcement of the old laws to insure the negro his rights, though under them a hotel keeper could technically get out of a violation of them. The managers of some large stores seem to take more pleasure in refusing to deal with a fair-complexioned colored woman than with one of unmistakable color. Nine-tenths of the ostracised negro people in this city are refined and genteel in manner."

Mrs. Matthews has issued an address to the members of the Woman's Loyal Union, asking them to subscribe to a fund for the purchase of a site and building for a clubhouse, to be the headquarters of the union in this city.

A Southern editor has recently circulated a letter reflecting upon the character of colored women in general, and so much indignation has been aroused by it that a convention of colored women is to be held in Boston July 20, 30, and 31 to consider it and take measures to arouse concerted action throughout the country in regard to it.

"Do less testing, and use more common sense," is the advice given to the colored residents of this city by D. Macon Webster, one of their foremost representatives and a lawyer of 33 Pine Street, in relation to the enforcement of the Malby law. Mr. Webster believes, with T. McCants Stewart, with whom The New-York Times published an interview yesterday, that, while the Malby law is good in principle, colored men ought not to take advantage of it to invade any and every public place because they know they are not wanted there, and defy the owners to eject them. The action of the Douglass Club in sending a delegation around the city to "test" the law is especially condemned by Mr. Webster, who warns his race that, if such tactics are continued, public sentiment may be aroused against the colored people, and the law may be repealed.

"Some years ago," said Mr. Webster, "George William Lattimore and myself made a strong effort to induce the Legislature to place upon the statute books a law similar to the Malby law. At that time the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly refused to act upon our bill and report it, although it had been introduced by Hamilton Fish, and gave as their reasons that it would be an unconstitutional measure because of certain provisions of the act which we felt were necessary to establish the guilt of the person making a discrimination with patrons on account of color. But I am creditably informed that certain prominent colored men used their influence to defeat the measure, claiming that no special law should be enacted for colored citizens, but that all citizens were properly protected by the law, as already recorded on the statute books. Since then Mr. Malby's act has become a fact.

"Now, what will the colored people do with it? For my part, I am free to say that I fear just such acts as have been reported in the newspapers for the past week will do more to retard that substantial progress which we have been quietly making than anything I know of. Mr. Anderson's movement, to my mind, is ill advised. What respectable and intelligent colored men have been laboring for in the past twenty-five years has been to establish a healthy public sentiment, which will go further than acts of the Legislature, especially when they are apt to be misinterpreted by the ignorant, and abused by the vicious. When I attempted, with others, to secure indorsements for the civil rights measure which Mr. Lattimore and myself succeeded in having introduced in the Legislature, the general sentiment was against disturbing the happy condition which was gradually approaching.

"The Malby law is good, and will doubtless deter many unscrupulous proprietors from practicing upon innocent colored people the prejudice which they may hold against the race, but it will work a great hardship if the colored man does not use discretion and good judgment. If I were a proprietor, I should feel myself justified in refusing to accommodate any class of people, white or black, if they were not clean, orderly, and respectable. For my part, New-York City has enough places where colored people may be accommodated in any style imaginable. I should not feel it an honor to be served in any place, whether as a matter of right or not, which was not up to the standard as such first-class establishments as the Hoffman House, and numerous other establishments where we have always found open doors.

"A good law may be so abused as to create enough public sentiment to have it wiped from the statute books. My advice to my brethren is, do less testing, and use more common sense."

Capt. Zalinski's Travels.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, late of the United States Army, after an extended visit to South America, where he crossed the Andes twice, was in England at the close of April. In May he was en route for Yokohama on board of the Pacific and Oriental steamship Britannic. His intention was to visit Japan, and then China. At the last accounts, May 17, he was at Colombo, Ceylon.

WOOL MARKET STILL MORE ACTIVE

Dealers Look for Higher Prices When the London Sales Begin July 2 and Are Holding Goods.

Improvement in the wool trade was more pronounced in the last week than at any time since the renewal of activity. Reports to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal show that sales in the Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia markets aggregated 5,842,300 pounds of domestic, and 5,342,400 pounds foreign, making a gross total of 11,184,700 pounds, as compared with 3,699,800 pounds domestic and 2,755,700 pounds foreign, a total of 6,455,500 pounds for the previous week.

Demand has been stimulated by a desire on the part of manufacturers to own wools at low prices, to get in before an advance, and the idea struck a good many of them at the same time. Dealers are operating quite extensively—a large volume of wool changing from one dealer to another. Prices ruling in the interior have been so high that many operators have held off on account of timidity, and they are now buying whatever they can obtain. This buying of dealers has probably stimulated the market more than the demand for actual consumptive needs.

London sales are to open on the 2d proximo, and while the general feeling is that values will be higher, the manufacturing interests abroad showing great improvement, there is too much wool available to permit of any heavy increase. In domestic wools, the sales of old Texas have been large. Territories have moved freely. Fleece wools are scarce. Large lines of wools have been withdrawn from the market, buyers holding for higher prices.

The foreign wool market in New-York has been very active, large sales of fine and coarse wools being made. Over 1,000,000 pounds of China have been sold at old prices.

TRANSFER OF THE CITY'S INSANE

Conference with the Mayor, the Question Being Whether Further Legislation Is Not Necessary,

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald and Commissioner Henry A. Reeves of the State Commission in Lunacy called on Mayor Strong yesterday, to discuss with him the possibility of the city turning its insane over to the care of the State without further legislation.

Corporation Counsel Scott has been for some days considering the law of 1890 providing for the State care of the insane, to ascertain if it does not offer some way for the city to turn over the insane to the State authorities without additional legislation. If such a way can be found, the city can take advantage of the State appropriation for the State care of the insane and reduce the tax budget for 1896 by about $1,000,000.

The law of 1890 exempted from its provisions the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Monroe, and it provided a way for these counties to transfer their insane to the care of the State, but the procedure always involved additional legislation.

At the conference yesterday with the Mayor, Dr. Macdonald gave it as his opinion that New-York City cannot transfer her insane under the law of 1890, and that the best way out of the difficulty is for the next Legislature in the early days of its session to pass a law that will provide for the transfer, and make the appropriation for 1895 available.

It is pointed out that not much more than three months of the term for which that appropriation was made would have expired by the time such a bill could be made a law.

FREDERICK C. DURANT HAS ASSIGNED

His Money Tangled Up in a Hotel and a Land Improvement Venture.

Frederick C. Durant made an assignment yesterday to William S. Maddox, lawyer, of 32 Liberty Street, without preference. The assignment stated that Mr. Durant is not engaged in any business. He has been President of the Durant Land and Improvement Company of 1 Broadway. At the office of the company it was said that Mr. Durant was out of town. He lives near Philadelphia, and goes back and forth frequently. His wife is said to be seriously ill. She was a Miss Harrison of Philadelphia.

The assignor is a son of the late C. W. Durant, sugar refiner, who died ten years ago, leaving a large estate, and was for several years a partner in the firm of C. W. Durant & Sons, whose refinery was at 421 to 431 East Twenty-fourth Street. They gave up business in 1881. The family afterward formed the Durant Land and Improvement Company to manage the old refinery property in Twenty-fourth Street.

The company has had a law suit on hand for several years against the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which rented the property. The Durant company obtained a judgment against the Thomson-Houston company for $75,000 three years ago for rent, but the case has been carried to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Durant was largely interested in the development of Blue Mountain and Racquet Lakes, in the Adirondacks. A number of years ago he built a large hotel at Blue Mountain Lake, called the Prospect House, and is said to have invested $150,000 in the hotel venture. He is the owner of the property, but it is mortgaged for about $40,000, his brother, Howard M. Durant, being the mortgagee, and also the lessee of the hotel.

The assignment was partly due to the hotel venture, and Mr. Durant owes money to various creditors here for supplies. Mr. Maddox, the assignee, was unable to give any estimate of Mr. Durant's liabilities or assets. The assets consist of his equity in the hotel property and his interest in the Durant Land and Improvement Company, but what they will realize will be hard to say.

PRIZEFIGHTERS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Justice Nostrand Could Not Be Convinced They Were Just Boxing.

George Green, better known in pugilistic circles as "Young Corbett," and "Eddie" Pierce, who took part in a prizefight before the Seaside Athletic Club at Coney Island last Saturday evening, were held yesterday for the Grand Jury by Justice J. Lott Nostrand. The other persons arrested at the same time were also held for the Grand Jury. S. Stryker Williamson, Secretary of the club, gave bonds for the defendants.

Capt. Clayton and Inspector Murphy testified that Pierce was made insensible by a blow struck by Green.

"Was this a boxing match or a prizefight?" asked Justice Nostrand of the Inspector.

"It began as a boxing match," said the Inspector, "and ended as a prizefight."

Counsel for the defense argued in this way:

"The defendants gave a public exhibition of boxing within all lawful precautions. The first round was contested, the second round was contested, and, up to that time, there was not a thought or a suggestion among the police that the law was being violated. And in the third round that thought still lay dormant. How, then, could the striking of a single blow turn a boxing exhibition into a prizefight? Such a suggestion is so absurd that it is not worthy even passing consideration by the court. Glove contests have been a pastime for some years past."

Postal Cars on Cable Roads.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Nelson was in this city again yesterday, in conference with Postmaster Dayton in reference to the proposed placing of mail cars on the Third Avenue and Broadway cable roads. The negotiations with the Third Avenue Road have been completed, and it is said that cars for the exclusive use of mails may be soon running as trailers to the regular cars on this route. Mr. Nelson was also in consultation with the Broadway cable road authorities, and it is expected that some arrangement with them will soon be reached.

The cars will be built by the roads under plans prepared by the Post Office Department at Washington. Mail will be collected from the boxes, put on these cars, and sorted as far as is possible. They will also carry the mails between the sub-stations.

NEW TAX LAW IN MEXICO

Gold and Silver Mined There Must Pay a Uniform Rate.

INCLUDES ALL ORES SOLD TO SMELTERS

Heretofore They Escaped Taxation—$2,000,000 in Revenue Expected—What a Mexican Banker Says of the Change.

The tax law of Mexico has been recently changed so that all the gold and silver mined in that country will have to pay a uniform ad valorem tax of 5 per cent. after July 1. Formerly, ores sold to smelters escaped taxation, while those sent to the mint for coinage or export had to pay 4.41 per cent. together with a stamp duty of 60 cents for every $100.

Some years ago the Mexican Government leased its mints to a private corporation, and ten years ago this corporation advanced the remainder of its rental in a lump sum. When this lease expires, on July 1 next, the Government will begin its new system of imposing and collecting mining taxes, by which it expects to secure annual receipts of considerably over $2,000,000, thus making it the third item of importance in the Mexican revenues.

A tax of 3 per cent. will be charged upon all gold and silver contained in the ores, as they are extracted from the mines, and an additional tax of 2 per cent. will be charged upon all gold and silver introduced into the mint either for coinage or for export.

Some American newspapers having misinterpreted the nature and object of this readjustment of taxation by leaving out of account the old mint tax and assuming that the new 5 per cent. rate is to be an entirely new burden, a prominent Mexican banker and mine owner wrote the following letter to his correspondent in this country, which explains the new taxation:

"I regret very much to notice that the new mining law of this country, imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on the ores produced, has been misunderstood, and has done so much harm to this country.

"The new law does not mean a new tax on mining in Mexico; it is only a change of regulations as to the system of collecting the taxes which already exists in Mexico, and has existed for the last hundred years.

"We are now paying on all the silver and gold that is produced in this country and sent to the mints, (either for coinage or for exportation purposes,) 4.41 per cent. to the mint; and, besides this, we pay in stamps, as a federal contribution, 60 cents for every $100; so that, altogether, we are at present paying $5.01 on every $100 of silver or gold produced in this country. According to the new law, the taxes will be collected thus:

"Three per cent. of the value of the silver and gold contained in the ores when they are extracted from the mines and 2 per cent. when the silver and gold are introduced to the mint, either for coinage or for export purposes.

"You will see that, according to the new law, we will have to pay, after July 1, 5 per cent., but, at present and for the last hundred years, we have paid 5.01 per cent., and sometimes a good deal more.

"You will notice that the mining interests of Mexico are not going to suffer on account of this new law, and that it has been a mistake made by the papers of the United States, who have published that a new tax on mining has been imposed in Mexico.

"Now, there is a certain class of ores in this country which was not paying any taxes whatever. Those ores were the ones sold to smelters, either of this country or of the United States. These ores will have to pay after the 1st of July 5 per cent., and it is only consonant with principles of equity that the ores produced by all the mines of this country should pay the same tax. I can see no reason why the ores which are minted and milled in this country should pay 5 per cent. tax, and those sold to smelters should pay nothing at all. The new tax has been very well received in this country, and all the miners understand that it is not going to hurt their interests in any way.

"For some time past the mints of this country have been leased by the Government to private companies, who have advanced the price of the lease for a number of years. On account of these contracts leasing the mints, the Government for the last ten years has received no revenue whatever from the coinage of silver and gold in the mints of this country.

"The contracts leasing the mints have now expired, and the Government, for the first time for a great many years, is again going to control the mints of the country. This explains why, after July 1, the Mexican Government will have an income of about $2,000,000 coming from the tax on the ores and the mint tax on the bullion, while before the Government did not receive anything. The tax of $4.41 on bullion was collected by the companies controlling the mints on account of the different contracts which they had made with the Government as a lease for the privilege of coining the bullion of the country.

"You would render this country a great service if you would explain these facts to the people of the United States and by making them public in some of the newspapers."

SPOKE FOR PROF. G. W. WINTERBURN

Mayor Asked to Make Him a Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

A delegation of Republicans of the old Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, headed by Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Col. T. C. Campbell, and Alderman Woodward, asked Mayor Strong yesterday to appoint Prof. George W. Winterburn a Commissioner of Charities and Correction in place of Commissioner H. H. Porter.

Prof. Winterburn is President of the Lincoln Club in the old Twenty-eighth District. The Mayor said that he intended to make no changes in the department until December, when the department will be divided into two departments. One will have charge of public charities and the other of correction.

When the times comes, Dr. Winterburn's name will be considered with those of other candidates. There will be three Commissioners of Charities, at $5,000 a year each, and one Commissioner of Correction, at $7,000 a year.

Killed by His Insane Father.

ALBANY, June 21.—Patrick Spain was indicted by the Albany County Grand Jury to-day for the murder of his son Monday night last. Spain escaped from the State Insane Hospital at Poughkeepsie over a year ago, and the hospital authorities had requested the son who was murdered to acquaint them of his father's presence in Albany should he return here. This the son did not do, thinking his father was harmless and that he could care for him at home.

Work at the Naval College.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—The feature next week at the Naval War College will be a lecture each day, except Wednesday and Saturday, on strategy, by Capt. Mahan. The other work of the week will comprise lectures on international law by Commander Stockton, and on naval tactics by Capt. Taylor, President of the college. Much time will also be devoted by the various committees to war games and naval tactical situations.

STREETS IN ANNEXED DISTRICT

Laying Out and Mapping About Completed —Hearing July 5 on the Centre Street Project.

At the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday sixteen maps and forty-eight profile sheets of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, showing the grades, were adopted. This completed the final laying out of streets and mapping of the annexed district. This work has been in progress since 1874. The final maps must be filed before Jan. 1, 1896.

Controller Fitch discovered a curious error in looking over the maps. In April, 1889, the Board of Aldermen attempted to change the name of Roberts Avenue to Tetard Avenue, in honor of Major Tetard, who was an interpreter on the staff of Gen. Schuyler on the expedition to Quebec. Through a mistake, the name was written Qee Taw Avenue, and so it appears on the map. It runs from Fordham Landing Road to Gun Hill Road east of Sedgwick Avenue, a distance of half a mile. Before the final maps are filed, the Aldermen will be called upon to correct the error.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger presented several petitions from property owners interested in the opening and widening of Elm Street, asking that Centre Street, instead of Elm Street, be opened through to Great Jones Street. Col. Cruger said that the extension of Centre Street would not cost more than $1,500,000. After all the work that has been done toward opening and widening Elm Street, the further delay that is occasioned by Col. Cruger's solicitation for Centre Street is embarrassing to some of the property owners.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will give a hearing on the subject July 5. The Mayor wanted this date fixed because he expects to go to Richfield Springs on the following day, to remain until July 29. He will live at Elberon during the month of August, coming to his office in this city every week day.

FOR 23,600 NEGROES, 1,000 MELONS

AN EXPERT'S FIGURES ON THE DAILY CONSUMPTION BY THE COLORED POPULATION.

The Dark-Skinned Brother's Fondness for the Luscious Fruit Not a Factor in Advancing Prices.

When Mr. Phillips of the fruit commission firm of Phillips & Son said yesterday that he did not believe the colored population of New-York consumed more than 1,000 watermelons a day the point he wished to make was that the capacity of the colored brother was not an important factor in advancing the price.

During July and August as many as seventy carloads of watermelons often reach the wharves of the Pennsylvania Railway Company in this city. At an average of 1,100 a car this would mean 77,000 watermelons. The Pennsylvania Railway, however, only brings about half the total quantity of watermelons which reach this city, the remainder coming chiefly by steamship.

As there were only 23,600 colored persons in New-York City by the last census it will thus be seen that 1,000 watermelons divided daily among them represents a good deal of watermelon. The average melon weighs twenty-five pounds, so that a thousand of them would give each negro in the city a clear pound of pink, and enough weight over to stand for the green and white portions.

A good many colored folk do not buy their own watermelons. They are waiters in restaurants or cooks in boarding houses, and absorb enough melon in the course of business to keep their hands off those owned by their colored neighbors. Out of the 23,600 colored persons in the city at least 2,000 are under the melon-eating age, since the inventor has not yet come forward who has discovered a method of liquefying melons for use in feeding-bottles.

Then there are some colored persons too poor to buy melons, and others who make one hot day's surfeit suffice them a week; so that 1,000 melons actually bought, with the addition of those obtained by other means, must give a large number of colored brothers and sisters good ten-pound lumps apiece.

The heart of the boarding-house keeper rejoices when the season for watermelons arrives. "It makes such an excellent dessert," she says, in moments of confidence to her comrade in the same business. "It is light and filling, and very much cheaper than strawberries. You can supply your boarders with it at a cost of less than a cent for each one. You can put on melon in place of ice cream on very hot evenings, and no one can say that it is not seasonable."

By far the largest number of watermelons which are brought from the South to the New-York market find their way to the various seaside resorts around the city. Perhaps the boarding-house mistress's reason holds equally good with the keepers of the Summer palaces by the sea. Or it may be that ice cream is harder to get and more expensive out of the city than in it.

General testimony is borne by the fruit jobbers of Washington Street against nature's method of preparing watermelons for consumption.

"I have eaten them in the field, where they had been lying in the shade," said an employe of W. J. Hines & Co. yesterday, "and then it was far too warm for my taste. It takes a melon to be twenty-four hours in the icebox before it is cold enough for good eating, and if it is kept forty-eight hours in the same place, so much the better."

A virtuoso in serving watermelons said yesterday:

"In order to get people in the proper mood for appreciating watermelons you ought first to buy a fine, large, evenly shaped melon, dark-green in color, with the stem brown and dry, to show that it is ripe. You should not have it overripe, so that it is mushy, but it should be firm enough to resist the knife, so that clean cuts can be made through it.

"To get the right effect, you should not serve your melon at a regular meal, or immediately after one, but simply by itself, without any garnishing whatever. In order to bring out the flavor, you should brag about your melon gently an hour before it is served. Tell the persons who expect to eat it that it is a special variety which rarely comes to market. Say that it came from the garden of some rich man who wasted a lot of money in getting the right kind of watermelon, or that it was shipped by express from the South by a great friend of yours who knows a good melon when he sees one.

"Then have a large wooden platter brought into the drawing room—a baking board will do, if there is nothing else handy. With the tray have the longest pointed carving knife in the place brought, accompanied by its fork and a steel.

"Sharpen your carving knife as the melon itself makes its triumphal entry, borne by a servant on a silver salver. When the melon rests on the wooden tray give your carving knife a flourish and plunge the point deeply into it in the middle line. Turn your melon slowly around with one hand, keeping the knife fixed with the other, until it falls in halves.

"Then cut each half in sections, bearing in mind that the half next the stalk is likely not to be as good as the other half. Keep up a running conversation about the purity of the pink color which your cut melon displays. Speak of its sweetness, its coolness, its crispness, its ripeness. If the seeds are black, say that the best melons have seeds of that color, or if they are white, say that you always procure melons with white seeds.

"If any one in the company does not eat watermelon turn your conversation to him and speak of the healthfulness of melon, of its effect in cleansing the blood and purifying the system; of how negroes in the South never have yellow fever because they eat so much watermelon; of the delicious preserve which you could make of the green-and-white part if you had time.

"This is the only way to make a twenty-five-cent watermelon taste as good as if it cost 50 cents a pound. If your grown-up visitors eat so much melon in consequence, it don't much matter, but if you have children of your own in the house you had better keep some powdered rhubarb and some paregoric handy if later emergencies should call for their use."

Jumped to Death from a Train.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—Bridget Condillon, a servant girl, jumped from a moving train on the Lackawanna Road at East Orange last night and was killed by striking the platform.

CAPT. HOWGATE IS GUILTY

Convicted of Forgery and of Falsification of Accounts.

MAY GET TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON

Motion Made for a New Trial, and the Judge Reserved His Decision—Story of the Career of a Great Criminal.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The jury in the Howgate case brought in a verdict of guilty on each indictment at 1:30 o'clock to-day. One indictment charges Howgate with forgery, and the other with a falsification of his official accounts.

Capt. Howgate was in court, accompanied by his daughter, and listened to the polling of the jury without any evidence of emotion. The attorneys for the defense at once moved for a new trial. No action was taken by the Court, and it is not known when sentence will be imposed.

It is believed that Judge McComas will not grant a new trial, but the attempt will be made to take the case to a higher court on appeal. During the preceding trial, which resulted in acquittal, testimony was admitted going to show that Capt. Howgate had been seen many times by those who were supposed to be interested in his apprehension, but in this case the Court refused to admit testimony to refute the charge that the prisoner was a fugitive from justice.

Capt. Howgate spent last night in jail, he having given himself up to the court officials as soon as the case went to the jury.

The verdict was a surprise, as an acquittal had been confidently expected. The penalty for the offense of which Capt. Howgate was convicted is confinement in the penitentiary from one to ten years in each case, so that the punishment in his case may be confinement from two to twenty years. Accompanying the verdict was a recommendation to the Court for clemency.

Ex-Chief Drummond of the Treasury Secret Service, who arrested Capt. Howgate in New-York, has filed a claim in the Department of Justice for $1,000 reward offered in 1884 for the arrest of Howgate. The law officers are said to dispute the claim, alleging that it is outlawed.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate was disbursing officer of the United States Signal Service at Washington. He embezzled over $370,000. He was known as a "good fellow" in Washington society, but nobody questioned his honesty from 1868, when he first appeared at the capital, until 1880, when small shortages were found in his accounts.

His attentions to a young woman in the Treasury Department, known as Nellie Burrill, were marked She was the hostess at many scenes of revelry at which Senators and Congressmen were present.

When Gen. Hazen assumed charge of the Weather Bureau he made an investigation which resulted in the arrest of Capt. Howgate Aug. 16, 1881, at Mount Clemens, Mich. He was taken to Washington and indicted on seven counts aggregating $90,000.

On April 13, 1882, he was allowed to leave the jail for his home, under the care of a Deputy Marshal, to get papers needed at his trial. While at home Capt. Howgate asked his daughter for a change of underclothing. She went out to get it, had time to inform Nellie Burrell that her father was about to rejoin her, and then re-entered the parlor to sing for the Deputy Marshal while Capt. Howgate was ostensibly changing his attire, but in reality making for a boat on the Potomac River.

It was an hour before the Deputy Marshal became uneasy and made inquiries for his prisoner, to find that he had escaped. Every effort was at first made to find Capt. Howgate, whose stealings were found after his escape to amount to between $370,000 and $380,000. But there is reason to believe that the vigilance of the Secret Service was relaxed after a time, for fear of disclosures which Capt. Howgate might make.

Nellie Burrill disappeared for a few days at the time of Capt. Howgate's escape, but returned to Washington for a few weeks. She then disappeared for good.

Capt. Howgate was arrested in New-York Sept. 26, 1894. He was proprietor of a little second-hand bookshop in the basement of 80 Fourth Avenue. He lived with a younger woman than himself, known as Mrs. Williams, at 195 West Tenth Street. He was taken to Washington. The first trial resulted in an acquittal.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD FLOATING HOSPITAL

Work Done Last Year—Will Open the Season July 1.

The twenty-eighth annual report of St. John's Guild has just been published. The President reports the number of beneficiaries during the last year as 49,471, at an expense of $39,158.17.

Fifty trips of the floating hospital were made between July 5 and Sept. 5, 1894. Four trips were omitted on account of bad weather. The total number of women and children cared for was 46,719.

The custom of naming cribs of the floating hospital seems to be growing in favor. A contribution of $500 to the society entitles the contributor to name in perpetuity a crib in the sick wards on the floating hospital. Two such cribs were named during the Summer of 1894.

Owing to the excessively hot weather in July the seaside hospital for children was crowded all the time. July 10, only five days after the hospital was opened, 276 patients had been admitted. The highest number of patients in the hospital at one time was 281, and the lowest 200. Although every effort was made to give the advantages of the hospital to as many as possible, several hundred were shut out.

All the hospitals will open on July 1 for the admission of patients.

WALKING FROM DENVER TO NEW-YORK

A Man and Wife Seeking to Win a Wager for Half of It.

JOLIET, Ill., June 21.—Charles Roe and wife of Denver, Col., were in this city yesterday. On a wager they were walking from Denver to New-York.

The wager is between Charles Cavanaugh, a rich mine owner, and the Star Athletic Club of Denver. It is for $10,000, and if Roe wins he gets half. The conditions are that he shall push a wheelbarrow containing a forty-five pound weight, his wife to accompany him. The couple left Denver May 13, and are due in New-York twelve weeks from that time. They have so far averaged thirty-two miles per day, and are three days ahead of time. They will follow the Rock Island Railroad from here to Chicago, and the Michigan Central and New-York Central from there to New-York, registering at each station.

They are not permitted to beg, borrow, or steal any food, clothing, or provisions.

Murderer Genz Gets a Writ of Error.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 21.—Chancellor McGill this morning granted a writ of error in the case of Paul Genz, sentenced to be hanged July 25 for the murder of Clara Arnim, his common-law wife.

Counsel for Genz held that Judge Lippincott was in error in charging that it was necessary for the defense to prove beyond doubt that Genz was insane. The case will be argued at the November term.

POINTS ABOUT VALKYRIE

Dimensions of the Cup Challenger's Spars Compared with Defender.

ONE OF FIFE'S "BONNIE ROUND BOATS"

Tremendous Rake of Bow at the Water Line—Seems Bluffer Than an Old-Time Scotch Hooker.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, June 12.—Valkyrie III. is at her anchor in Gourock Bay, where the challenger gets a great deal of deserved acclamation mixed with undertoned confidences to the effect that we have "the Yank all right this time." And after so many defeats, the hope, even among Americans, can hardly be grudged.

Gourock Bay would pass for a creek anywhere down the United States coast. But in the Clyde, which is only a rivulet alongside the Hudson, Gourock Bay is an important recess clear of traffic and tide streams. It has again and again been urged that a sea wall and promenade ought to be built across the entrance to Gourock Bay and convert the bay into an admirable dock, where New-York liners could land their passengers and light cargo. But this would damage the shipping dues of Glasgow and other Clyde ports, and hence the engineering of nature is set aside for parochial engineering.

What is meant by parochial is that this country is divided into very small districts, each one of which is called a parish, and the Scottish nature determines that each parish should in the way of rivalry do as much damage as possible to every other parish. Hence, Gourock Bay remains a creek instead of the finest shipping dock in the kingdom, and since Gourock Bay has been the outfitting anchorage for all our one-masted "challengers," it has particularly become a place of pilgrimage for our patriots, who don't quite place our "America's Cup" humiliations alongside other national humiliations, which, till recent times, were ordered by our Parliament to prevent the spread of cholera and other pestilences in which the "America's Cup" was not included.

Gourock Bay was yesterday filled by a big show of steam yachts and by some good old-fashioned boats, which the eccentricities of our Yacht Racing Association measurement rule are hurrying into our yacht building museum of antiquities. Among these Valkyrie looked an uncommon novelty, the design of which thirty years ago would have been attributed to a raving lunatic. Since she is painted white, as Vigilant was, the ordinary comprehension goes for the verdict that Watson has only been copying Herreshoff. But a more correct estimate shows that Vigilant, with Valkyrie spars over her, would have been even more helpless than a new-born infant.

But, of course, Americans have been always blamed for "outbuilders," but this time the suspicion—the best of that game—is on this side. In the way of spars the guesses are: Valkyrie's lower mast, 102 feet; Defender's, 102 feet; Valkyrie's topmast, 60 feet; Defender's, 60 feet; Valkyrie's boom, 105 feet; Defender's, 102, with Defender's gaff estimated at 60 feet, and Valkyrie's perhaps 18 inches shorter.

The Defender's spinnaker boom has been stated at 73 feet, while the Valkyrie's is guessed at 2 feet longer. But spinnaker booms are limited, as compared with other booms which have gear to support them. The yawl Wendur, designed by Mr. Watson for Mr. John Clark, of Paisley, Commodore of the Royal Clyde, carried a 70-foot spinnaker boom for her rating of 130, but it was unmanageable. In the Clyde, with a big squall astern, her spinnaker tore her ahead like a steamer from the rest of the match, but it burst into pieces one thirty-foot section flying right over the foreing rigs.

The older Fife has a great belief in "bonnie round boats," and the Valkyrie must please him even more in the water than she did on the land. Of course, with the tremendous rake forward, the bow at the water line is fine enough, but she spreads out until her bow seems even fuller and bluffer than our old round-nosed hookers of forty years ago. Except at the bow, the black varnish on her under water body is barely clear of the cutter's load water-line. From her immense length of body and overhangs, she looks bow in the water line, her freeboard looking not over five feet. Her quarters look exceedingly heavy, but are easily run off into the long, tapering counter over which the main boom projects for at least twenty-five feet. The spar is built, and, of course, hollow, and a three-foot section of it just in front of the main sheet strap cannot be much different in diameter from one of the Minneapolis flour barrels.

The Valkyrie's canvas is being bent, and the cutter will be airing it in the Clyde in four or five days. Her mooring of her speed will be known until she has, at the end of the month, Allsa and Britannia alongside in the Clyde regattas. The Clyde opinion is that neither cutter will have any show alongside the Valkyrie.

Herreshoff's twenty-rater, Niagara, after her false start at Harwich, is beginning to win as she likes. But to show how unreliable any yachting news reaching New-York from England is, the only reliable yachting reporter connected with the London press writes about Niagara's win at the Cinque Ports regatta in the Downer: "Stephanie on a long, close reach" from Niagara "only just beat the Yankee to the South Sand" Lightship, "but on the run home, the Niagara had an undeniable fluke." Of course the fluke was "undeniable," so far as English prejudices could see, but in the second and last turn the times at finish were: Niagara, (winner,) 3:16:44; Luna, 3:22:18; Stephanie, 3 23:32. Niagara dropped Stephanie this far and no "undeniable fluke" is reported to have helped her. After Niagara beating Luna on the Thames, and after Niagara beat the British champion Audrey in the long race from the Thames to Dover, over sixty miles, not much can be said for the British twenties.

The Prince of Wales and Lord Dunraven are the pets of the English yachting world, the Prince for no particular merit of his own, except his position, greatly beholden at present to the victories of G. L. Watson's cutter Britannia. Lord Dunraven's claims are founded on something more secure. Lord Dunraven has, with great spirit and confidence, been doing his very best to "bell the cat," the cat in this instance being the irrepressible Yank. But Lord Dunraven has recently started another "order of merit," in which he desires to be included by designing twenty-raters—the present British champion Audrey being his achievement—but how far this may be Lord Dunraven's achievement, a story I only heard yesterday casts considerable doubt upon. While the Audrey was building in one of Watson's old-fashion yacht-building yards work on the cutter had to be stopped till G. L. Watson would arrive from Scotland. Comment upon this curious circumstance is needless.

Fife's new forty-rater Isolde is still keeping the lead on Watson's new forty-rater Caress. Unless the wind freshens, the Caress drops the Isolde. After leading the Isolde over most of the course at Dover on the 10th, the breeze softened, and the Isolde won.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 21.—Passed East—Steam yachts Ava, John H. Gourlie; Stella, James H. Breslin; Vision, Frederick H. Benedict; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Kanapaha, the Rev. William L. Moore; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Ruby, S. J. Wise; Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Duquesne, T. H. Hostetter; Sylvia, Commodore Edward M. Brown, and Aquilo, George A. Thayer; schooner yachts Varuna, F. K. Sturges and G. R. Rives.

Passed West—Steam yachts Jessie, Charles H. Murray; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Unquowa, John H. Hall, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; schooner yachts Loyal, F. F. Sutton.

Schooner yacht Carlotta, Col. George Duryea, and sloop yacht Queen Mab, Percy Chubb, were hauled out on Hawkins's ways to clean and paint.

The English rater Shrimp, C. M. Pratt, was launched to-day from Piepgras's yard and is fitting out.

Cutter yacht Norota, Frederick M. Hoyt, arrived here from Stamford, Conn., and was hauled out at R. P. Woode's yard to clean and paint. The schooner yacht Mon Reve, Edward P. Bauch, was hauled out to clean and paint bottom.

Came to Anchor Here from Larchmont—Rater Vorant II., George G. Tyson.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Steam yacht Sultana, John R. Drexell, sailed for New-York tonight.

Yachts arriving to-day are steamer Mindora, C. H. Merrill, and sloop Alga, J. H. Littlefield. Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown's Seaconnet, Frederick Shelton; Gladys and Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club, and sloops Martiquita, A. M. Griswold, and Zigeuna, Max Agassiz.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 21.—Arrived—Steamer Judy, New-York Yacht Club, George Watrous. Schooner Phantom, New-York Yacht Club, Murray S. Brown. Sloop Holly, New-York Yacht Club, Charles P. Noyes.

Sailed.—Steamer Unquowa; New-York Yacht Club, John B. Hall; Fedalma, New-York Yacht Club, F. L. Osgood; Hustle, Sawanhaka Yacht Club, Richmond Pease; Narwhal, New-York Yacht Club, C. H. Osgood. Launch Grifton, Rhinelander Waldo. Schooner Ncara, New-York Yacht Club, Henry McHarg. Sloop Nellie, Harvard Yacht Club.

In Port.—Steamers Thyra and Blitz, schooners Waterwitch and Ariel, and sloops Venture and Tomboy.

GREENPORT, N. Y., June 21.—At anchor Deerings Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, W. L. Moore; cutter Clara, J. Howard Adams; sloop yacht Truant, New-York Yacht Club, J. N. Kelly; cutter Iota, C. Pliny Brigham.

Arrived at Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Laura, Mr. Dyer. At anchor Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, New-York Yacht Club, Frederic Gallatin; steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; cutter Pixie, A. and H. Anthony.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., June 21.—Passed east—Steam yachts Ladoga, New-York for Bar Harbor; Sunniva, New-York for Portland; schooner Constellation, Boston.

Passed west, cruising from Hyannis at Woodsholl—Steam yachts Gyda, Boston; schooner Clytie, Portland; sloop Majel, Salem.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Match races will be quite numerous among the smaller boats on New-York Bay this season. One has just been arranged between the Chic, 16 feet and 10 inches in length, owned by John Wilson of the Bayonne City Yacht Club, and the Maggie P., 16 feet and 4 inches in length, owned by Clarence Lissinger of the Kill Von Kull Yacht Club of Staten Island. The date has not yet been decided upon, but the stakes are fixed at $100 a side. The match is a sequel of the regatta held last Saturday by the Bayswater Yacht Club. On that occasion the Maggie P. was the winner in Class B for open catboats 17 feet and under, defeating such fliers as the Dove, owned by Kaiser Elsworth of the Bayonne City Yacht Club; the Gean, John Thorpe of the Newark Bay Yacht Club; the Cinch, Charles Rae of the Audubon Yacht Club of this city; the Chic, John Wilson of the Bayonne City Yacht Club, and the Little Dean, Edward Rae of the Audubon Yacht Club. The opposing boats will sail over a triangular course of ten miles, the start and finish being from a stakeboat anchored in front of the clubhouse of the Bayswater Yacht Club, which is situated at the foot of East Forty-eighth Street, on the Fampapo shore, with the turning point off the bell buoy at Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, thence to and around Morris & Cumming's crib dock, on the port tack, and return to the starting point.

—The first ladies' day of the season will be given by the Jersey City Yacht Club next Saturday. The clubhouse, situated on the Communipaw shore of New-York Bay, will be tastefully decorated for the occasion. The members and their fair friends will get aboard the yachts in the afternoon, and take a sail down the bay as far as the Narrows. Supper will be served upon their return to the clubhouse, and in the evening there will be dancing and a musical entertainment.

—The Lizzie B., a spruce little craft of the open cat type, has been purchased by Chauncey D. Bulkley from Commodore George A. Bouker of the New-York Bay Yacht Club. The boat has been on the ways at Communipaw for the last two weeks, and will be launched the latter part of the present week. Its name has been changed to the Alice G., in honor of Mr. Bulkley's wife.

—The sloop Lyra, Capt. Louis Caswell, left her anchorage at Communipaw on last Saturday for a two weeks' cruise at Atlantic Highlands and along the Shrewsbury River. Besides the Captain, the party consists of Herbert Green, Evan Dudley, Fred L. Roy, George Kimball, and Fred B. Mulcox, all of Jersey City Heights, and George Marsh of this city.

ANOTHER GAME FOR GIANTS.

They Outplay the Washington Baseball Team in a Drizzling Rain.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Washington, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 5.
Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Cent. Per
Boston	28	17	.622
Pittsburg	30	19	.612
Cleveland	29	20	.592
Baltimore	25	18	.581
Chicago	28	23	.549
New-York	26	22	.542
Brooklyn	25	22	.532
Philadelphia	25	22	.532
Cincinnati	24	22	.522
Washington	20	26	.435
St. Louis	16	33	.327
Louisville	7	39	.152

The New-Yorks closed their series with the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds yesterday with another victory, the score being 8 to 3. The game was not particularly interesting at any stage. A drizzling rain fell during a part of the contest. German pitched for the home team and did fairly well. Mercer officiated in the box for the visitors.

This win made four out of five games for the local players, and it is a remarkably good record, considering the crippled condition of the team. The new player, Clark, covered first base, and, although a little nervous, handled himself very well. The Washingtons tried hard enough to win the game, but couldn't hit the ball at the right time.

Capt. Doyle, Davis, and Meekin did not go with the team to Boston last night, none being able to play. Rusie went along, but it is not positive that he will be called upon to pitch. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	2	5	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	0	5	0
V'H'ltn, cf	0	1	1	0	1	H'ss'm'r, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Glass'k, ss	1	0	0	2	0
Stafford, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	McGuire, c	2	2	2	3	0
Schriver, c	1	0	5	1	0	C'tw'ght, 1b	0	1	10	1	1
Fairrell, ss	2	1	1	2	0	Crooks, 2b	0	0	0	6	4
German, p	2	2	0	1	0	Abbey, cf	0	0	2	0	2
Fuller, ss	1	1	3	2	0	Mercer, p	0	0	1	1	1
Total	8	11	27	11	1	Total	3	7	27	16	3

New-York	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Washington, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off German, 4; off Mercer, 3. Struck out—By German, 2; by Mercer, 1. Home run—Burke. Two-base hits—Fuller, Cartwright. Stolen bases—Stafford, Farrell, German, Selbach. Double plays—Stafford, Fuller, and Clark; Joyce, Crooks, and Cartwright. Wild pitch—German 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN BEATS BOSTON.

The Beaneaters Could Not Hit the Ball at the Right Time.

BOSTON, June 21.—Umpire McDonald's decisions did not suit Boston to-day. However, the fact remains that the Bostons had plenty of chances to win with men on bases, and only one out, but could not hit. Daub and Kennedy were both wild. Sexton made his début for Boston, and worked his batsmen well. Daub's pitching hand was injured while at the bat in the fifth, and he retired in favor of Kennedy. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Lowe, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	5	0	Bannon, rf	1	1	1	0	1
Anchauce, 1b	1	2	17	0	0	Duffy, cf	0	0	2	3	0
Tredway, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	5	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	2	1	4
Daly, 2b	0	1	3	4	1	Tucker, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Anderson, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Long, ss	0	0	3	1	1
Grim, c	0	0	1	2	0	Tenney, c	0	1	3	1	0
Daub, p	0	0	1	0	2	Sexton, p	0	1	0	1	0
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	4	6	27	18	1	Totals	2	6	27	11	2

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Duffy. Stolen base—Nash. First base on balls—By Daub, 3; by Kennedy, 6; by Sexton, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, Nash. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Sexton, 3. Double plays—Lachance (unassisted); Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance; Nash, Lowe, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Hemming and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT CLEVELAND—FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	—7		
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5	

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	—10	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4	

Base hits—Cleveland, 18; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Terry and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5	
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	—7	

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Ehret and Peitz; Rhines and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

GOLFING MATTERS OF INTEREST

A Trophy Selected to Represent the Amateur Championship.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was held Thursday evening at the residence of T. A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue, President Havemeyer in the chair, and Messrs. S. L. Parrish and H. O. Tallmadge present. The other members of the committee, Messrs. Laurence Curtis and C. B. Macdonald of Chicago, were expected to be present, but both were unavoidably detained.

Mr. Havemeyer had on view the designs for the one-thousand-dollar championship trophy, which he has so generously presented to the association, and, after a careful inspection of the various designs, the committee decided to accept one of those presented by a Philadelphia house. The trophy is a perpetual one, and is to be held for the year by the club from which the winner of the amateur championship shall have entered.

Applications for associate membership were received from the Golf Club of Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J.; the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., and the Meadowbrook Hunt Club of Hempstead, L. I. All were unanimously elected. The application of the Lake Forest Golf Club of Lake Forest, Ill., for allied membership was received too late to be acted upon, and was laid upon the table.

Section 13 of the by-laws was so amended as to read as follows: "The competitions shall be played in accordance with the rules of golf as adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's, Scotland, in 1891, with such special rules as are in force and published on the green over which the competition takes place, and with such modifications as the Executive Committee may from time to time adopt.

Messrs. Parrish of the Shinnecock Club and Fallmadge of the St. Andrew's Club, Yonkers, were appointed a committee to have a suitable die cut for the championship medals of the association, and to present the designs for future approval. The following notices of tournaments were received by the Secretary:

Aug. 29-31—Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I.; Sept. 1-7—International tournament, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada; Oct. 1-7—Amateur and open championships of the United States Golf Association, at Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.; Oct. 10, 11, 12—St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, N. Y.; Oct. 17, 18, 19—Philadelphia Country Club of Philadelphia, Penn.

The following clubs are now members of the association: Chicago Golf Club, Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; Newport Golf Club, St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I.; Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.; Philadelphia Country Club, Golf Club of Lakewood, N. J.; Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.; Meadowbrook Hunt Club, Hempstead, L. I., and Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island. This includes all of the prominent clubs in the United States, except the Washington (D. C.) Golf Club and the Tuxedo Club, but these have signified their intention of applying for membership before the next meeting of the committee. Clubs which are associate members pay $100 entrance fee, and have the right to send voting delegates and take an active part in the regular meetings of the association. The clubs coming in as allied members pay $25 and have no vote in the meetings.

The One-Thousand-Dollar Perpetual Trophy given by Mr. Havemeyer is the handsomest golf trophy ever offered in the world. It will be the amateur championship trophy of the United States, and will be first played for at the championship tournaments to be held in Newport the first week in October. A money prize will be given to the winner of the professional championship. The amateur championship is now held by L. B. Stoddard of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Yonkers, although the question of actual champion was rendered rather vague last year owing to the fact that another prominent amateur, Mr. Lawrence of the Newport Club, won what was called the tournament for the American championship held at Newport last year a few weeks before the championships at the St. Andrew's links. The United States Golf Association, however, hopes to obviate all this difficulty hereafter, as the United States championships will be held under its auspices in the future. This association has succeeded in giving golf a tone and dignity in this country which formerly had been lacking.

Although golf is hardly yet out of its infancy in this country, American golfers have the satisfaction of knowing that they have taken up the game in the right spirit, and have adopted the correct method of properly regulating its rules and play among the clubs in this country. It is worthy of remark that the progress of the game here is being watched very carefully by the leading players in Scotland and England, and the organization of the Golf Association has been viewed with great favor. The following extract from a letter just received by Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge shows very clearly the interest which is being taken in the game in America by the players across the water. The letter was written by Mr. W. Laidlay Purves of the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club of Wimbledon, Surrey, England. Mr. Purves is one of the acknowledged leaders of golf in England, and he has done as much as any other one man to advance its interests both in Scotland and England, and raise the game to a high standard. He was the organizer of the Ladies' Golf Union of England which for some years has held regular championship tournaments for the leading lady players of Great Britain. Mr. Purves, in referring to the United States Golf Association, says:

"I am much gratified by the energetic and practical manner in which the game has been taken up by the great Republic, and I compliment the officers and members of the United States Golf Association for being the first golf association of any nation. For many years I have striven to form such an association for the United Kingdom, but without success. Several counties have combined, Ireland has combined, and the ladies have formed, but the grey golfing clubs of the kingdom have not yet seen fit to associate, so that our rules of the game still vary on different greens, and lead to great confusion. The formation of the United States Golfing Association may be used as another spur to the laggards here."

Thus America has already succeeded in doing something for golf which has not yet been accomplished in the great golfing countries of England and Scotland.

HOWLAND'S STRING OF VICTORIES.

Has First Prize of Crescent A. C. Tennis Tourney Secured.

The matches in the Crescent Athletic Club's invitation tennis tournament which are to be played this afternoon will be in the nature of an anti-climax, as Howland galloped off with the first prize by beating Stevens in straight sets. This made the fourth consecutive victory for the New-England champion, and as it was his last match, his string of wins will remain unbroken.

Howland played capitally throughout, running right up to the net at every chance. Fischer saved himself from taking tail end position by beating Post in straight sets. Rain marred the last game of the contests.

The matches to-day will decide second place. Stevens will play and probably defeat Post and Millett also. The third match will be between Millett and Fischer. The scores:

Invitation Singles—John Howland, New-York City, defeated Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., 6—4, 6—1, 7—5. Edwin P. Fischer, West Side T.C., defeated Carroll J. Post, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

The standing of the players follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Howland	4	0	0
Stevens	1	1	2
Millett	1	1	2
Fischer	1	2	1
Post	0	3	1

West Side Tennis Contests.

The West Side Tennis Club's Spring open tournament was continued yesterday afternoon on the courts at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Between the frequent showers that interrupted the play, three matches were disposed of, and only three or four yet remain to wind up the tournament. Miss Stratton had 5—1 in the deciding set of her match in the singles, but was beaten by Miss Millett after a stubborn up-hill fight, by 7—5. Miss Atkinson, however, beat Miss Trimmer easily, and the two winners will meet this afternoon in the final round for first prize.

The final match in mixed doubles was the feature of yesterday's play, and proved the most exciting contest of the week. Paret and Miss Hellwig, who is champion of the country, secured a lead of 4—1 and 40-love in the first set, and then Paret missed an easy smash at the net which would have given them a winning lead. In the fourth set, too, the losers pulled up five straight games from 4-love against them, but lost the set and match after a hard-fought deuce set.

The final match in men's singles between W. Gordon Parker and Dr. W. N. Frazer, as well as the finals for the consolation prize between Paret and the winner of the Taylor-Crowninshield-Bostwick matches, will also be played this afternoon. Yesterday's scores follow:

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Dr. W. N. Frazer and Miss Juliette Atkinson, Kings County T. C., beat J. Parmly Paret, Lenox T. C., and Miss Helena Hellwig, Kings County T. C., 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson, Kings County T. C., beat Miss Anna Trimmer, Knickerbocker T. C., 6—1, 6—0. Miss Mary Millett, West Side T. C., beat Miss Alice Stratton, West Side T. C., 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Orange Pretty Sure of the Cup.

The final match in the New-Jersey State championship tournament was decided yesterday afternoon in a driving rain on the court of the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club, at Ridgewood, N. J. George Miles of Orange beat young Palmer, the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club's left-handed boy wonder by 3 sets to 1. Miles will play the championship round against Champion Fred Jessup of South Orange this afternoon. This makes the Orange delegation sure of holding the cup, both players hailing from that tennis-playing town. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—George H. Miles, Orange T. C., beat Richard H. Palmer, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6—0, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

Yachting.—Douglaston Yacht Club annual regatta. Tower Hill Yacht Club regatta. Yankee Doodle-Norwood race on the Hudson.

Bicycling.—Kings County Wheelmen five-mile road race on Merrick Road, Long Island. Century Wheelmen's road run and outing at Copake Lake; leave Pier 48, foot of West Eleventh Street, at 5 P. M. Falcon Wheelmen's five-mile handicap race on Flushing, Turnpike, Long Island, 4 P. M. Manhattan Bicycle Club's double century to Philadelphia and return.

Tennis.—West Side Tennis Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and Brooklyn Tennis Club tournaments.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Yachting.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club annual regatta. Pavonia Yacht Club regatta.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia at Eastern Park.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Morgan, Adams, and Hill Discuss Northern Pacific Reorganization.

CONFERENCES THAT LAST ALL DAY.

Much Technical Detail to be Attended to and the Formulation of a Plan May Take Many Weeks.

Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee, and James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, met J. Pierpont Morgan by appointment yesterday forenoon, and discussed the proposition that has been made for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific with the co-operation and aid of the Great Northern Road.

Subsequently, C. H. Coster, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., took up the matter with Messrs. Adams and Hill, in Mr. Adams's office, and conferences were held throughout the day. The participants in these conferences were not inclined to talk about the situation. In fact, as was explained by one of the gentlemen, there was nothing to say that would contribute to the information of the public. Matters have not yet assumed a sufficiently definite form to justify any public statement.

Of course, persons who are at all acquainted with the vast extent of the Northern Pacific property will readily understand that the work of its reorganization involves a great amount of technical details which will require time and careful deliberation. Each step must be considered from various standpoints, and must be approved by a variety of interests before it can be regarded as final.

The men who have this important work in hand are disposed to give it the benefit of their best abilities and their most conscientious endeavors, and, while they appreciate fully the difficulties and obstructions that confront them, they feel hopeful of the ultimate result.

A story appeared yesterday to the effect that a suit is about to be instituted by some of the Northern Pacific preferred stockholders to have all the bonds of the company, except the first mortgage bonds, declared illegal. The point is raised that under the provisions of the company's charter no bonds other than first mortgage bonds could legally be issued.

The curious part of this story is that the persons who are said to be back of this proposed suit represent the old management, which sanctioned the issue of a large part of the securities whose title they now question. An ex-General Counsel of the Northern Pacific Company, who is credited with advising the preferred stockholders now, was the company's legal adviser when some of the junior securities were placed upon the market. Naturally, present holders of these same securities wonder that they were not advised of the doubtful legality of their bonds at the time of purchase.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway were authorized by Judge Jenkins, in an order filed yesterday in the United States Court, to pay the semi-annual interest due July 1 on the general first mortgage bonds of the company, and also the amount required to be paid into the sinking fund provided for therein. The interest amounts to $1,275,630, and the amount placed in the sinking fund to $367,575. The amount is to be paid on July 1, or as soon thereafter as certain sales of bonds covered by the mortgages are adjusted.

PRICE OF STEEL RAILS.

An Advance of $2 a Ton Agreed Upon by the Leading Companies.

Important conferences have been held in this city within the last two days by representatives of the leading steel and iron companies of this country. Owing to the recent marked increase in the demand for steel rails and steel beams the managers of the steel companies have felt that an increase in the price of their products was justifiable. A large proportion of the steel companies have already increased the wages of their employes.

At a meeting of the Steel Rail Association held in the Holland House yesterday it was agreed that the standard price of steel rails shall be advanced $2 a ton, and the price of angle bars shall be advanced $4 a ton. This action makes the standard price of steel rails $24 a ton free on board cars in Pittsburg, $25 in Chicago, and $27 in Pueblo.

President John C. Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Improvement Company, commenting upon this advance in price, said: "The healthy condition of the steel-rail business is clearly shown by this action. For the last two years the railroads have not been buying up to their real requirements. They have now fairly begun to buy rails. The advance in price is in proper proportion to the advance in the prices of iron and other construction materials."

Western Passenger Situation.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Western Passenger Committee of three, which was appointed at the recent general meeting here, decided to-day that it would be impracticable to meet in Denver with the trans-Missouri officials to talk about an arrangement for one or both sides of the big river.

Chairman Caldwell, who is one of the committeemen, as a result of the abandonment of the Denver meeting, notified the Passenger Agents who participated in the general meeting last week that the meeting which has been called for next Tuesday was postponed. It will probably be held the first half of July, the date to be fixed by Mr. Caldwell. There will be a meeting of the trans-Missouri lines in Denver the first week in July, to reach an understanding as to the terms of an agreement within their territory. It is to give this meeting a chance to develop the situation in the most troublesome part of the Western territory that the general trunk line meeting is postponed.

Col. Williams Elected Secretary.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company met at their Montague Street office yesterday and elected Henry Seibert a Director, to succeed E. W. Bliss, resigned, and Col. Timothy S. Williams to succeed William Marshall, deceased.

The action taken on the re-assignation of W. A. H. Bogardus, which was to take effect July 15, was then rescinded, and the resignation was accepted, to take effect July 1, and Col. T. S. Williams, private secretary of ex-Gov. Flower, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer, to succeed Mr. Bogardus.

Daniel F. Lewis's resignation as President of the road, was laid upon the table until next Thursday.

Oregon Short Line Receivership.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 21.—A motion was filed yesterday by the attorneys for the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York for a modification of the recent order appointing receivers for the Utah Northern and Oregon Short Line Railway, so as to make J. M. Egan sole receiver, and give him authority to issue receiver's certificates and allow him to take possession of the road without paying the interest on the Utah Southern and Utah Southern Extension bonds. The case will come up for argument before Judge Merritt on Tuesday next.

Freight Rate Cutting.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee will be held next week to consider, and, if possible, check, the mischievous effects of recent cutting in rates on west-bound freight traffic. It is alleged that many large shippers are sending their slow freight over the Chesapeake and Ohio route, in order to take advantage of the Kanawha Dispatch's cut rate of 35 cents per hundredweight. The standard rate is 75 cents, and 65 cents to the differential lines.

Western Railway Stock to be Sold.

In the New-York Real Estate Salesroom next Tuesday, James Bleecker & Son will sell at auction 138,272 shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, par value $100 each, amounting to $13,827,200, held by the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, as trustee on the trusts expressed in the trust indentures of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated Sept. 2, 1880.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At a meeting of the Chicago east-bound roads last Thursday the tariff on grain and grain products, from Chicago to New-York, was cut to 15 cents per 100 pounds, effective July 1. This is the result of the secret rate cutting indulged in by the Grand Trunk Railway, and which has been a source of demoralization to east-bound rates. The present rate is 20 cents.

—The New-Jersey Electric Railroad Company has announced an increase of 1½ cents per hour in the wages paid motormen and conductors on its lines.

The Robin's Gait.

Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., in The Boston Transcript.

The American robin (Merula migratoria) certainly runs and walks—that is, puts one foot before the other—and yet I am perfectly sure that I have seen them hop—that is, put both feet forward together. In watching robins carefully when on the ground, I think they will be found to move in this way. Standing erect, they make one, rarely two, decided hops, and then, lowering the head, run or walk (better run) a number of distinct steps. In longer grass the hops are perhaps more apparent and the steps fewer in number. A great deal, I think, depends upon the surface of the ground. On smooth private lawns, for instance, they often run very rapidly a distance of from four to six feet. Very young birds, I think, almost always hop.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 21—8 P. M

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Again Unsettled and Speculation Active.

FREE LIQUIDATION WEST AND HERE

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steady —Cotton Very Steady— Coffee Quiet.

The grain markets were again influenced by the Western news, and prices were very irregular, with local longs realizing freely, while foreign houses were selling. Prices went off sharply early in the day, but recovered part of the loss and closed unsettled, with an active switching trade. Provisions declined early, but closed steadier. Cotton was a shade higher, but without activity. Coffee was lower with Europe, and rather quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	74½@ .
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	31¼@ .
Corn, No. 2 mixed	53 @ 53⅛
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.80 @$4.25
Flour, straight, Winter	3 @ 4.25
Cotton, middling uplands	7 5-16@ .
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.00 @13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.60 @ .
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@ 18
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@ 4¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@ 8
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @ .
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75
Copper, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ .
Copper, lake	10.60 @10.65
Lead	3.27½@ 3.30

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and declined 2@2¢ on weaker cables, free unloading by local longs, bear selling, and weaker West; rallied 1¼@1⅝c on reports of crop damage by rains in Northwest and better Western markets; fell ⅜@¼c on late foreign selling, and closed unsettled at 1@1¼c decline, with an active trade, largely scalping, and switching. Spot was less active and steady at ⅝c decline; sales, 68,000 bushels, all for export, including 60,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 57¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅜ over July, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board: 1¾c over July, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 5c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 70½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 80⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 79⅝c, afloat. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 34,777 bushels....Receipts, 5,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 6,979 bushels; in the interior, 133,762 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@¼c with wheat and the West, rallied ⅜c under the same influences, and closed steady at ⅜c decline, with a moderately active trade. Spot was dull at ⅜c decline; sales, 53,000 bushels, including for export, 16,000 bushels yellow at ⅜c over July, delivered, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels yellow at 53⅜c, elevator; 1,000 bushels at 53⅝c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels do, at 53⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 100,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 127,200 bushels; in the interior, 105,216 bushels....Clearances hence, 283 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 111,371 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, and declined ¼@⅜c, with the West, but recovered the loss, and closed steady at unchanged prices. Spot were more active and easier ...Sales, 15,500 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 31¼c for 5,000 bushels; mixed, 35½c; and 3,000 bushels, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 31¼c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 30½c; rejected white, 32¼c; No. 2 mixed, 31¾@31⅞c for 80,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 35@40½c for 55,000 bushels....Receipts, 92,100 bushels; exports, 140 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@ .	74½
July	9,120,000	73⅝ @75⅛	74¾
August	660,000	74 1-16@75¼	75⅜
September	8,050,000	74¼ @76	75⅝
October	115,000	75½ @76⅜	76⅝
December	5,715,000	76⅜ @78	77¾
May	10,000	79⅞ @80¼	..
Total	24,225,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	210,000	52⅝@53⅜	53⅜
August	10,000	54⅛@54⅜	54⅜
September	330,000	54⅛@54⅞	54⅞
Total	550,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@ .	31
July	70,000	31 @31¼	31¼
September	90,000	31⅛@31⅞	31⅜
No. 2 white—			
July	....	@ .	34¼
Total	160,000		

FLOUR—The continued weakness shown in wheat prevented any settled prices for flour, and buyers again held off. Sales, 10,400 bbls, including of the trade 2,000 bbls patents, and 2,350 bbls clear at quotations; 3,700 bbls Spring patents at $4.25@$4.50, 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $3 in sacks, and 150 bbls Winter straights at $4....Arrivals, 11,276 bbls and 5,340 sacks; exports, 2,470 bbls and 255 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 10,753 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.50; grits, $1.50; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.03@$1.05; fine do, $1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$4.30; cut, $4.15@$4.60; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.30.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 68@73c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Neglected and weak. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@82½c; middlings, 85@87½c; sharps, 87½@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $25@$28 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.80
No. 1	3.40@ 3.65
Clears	3.70@ 3.90
Straights	3.90@ 4.00
White wheat straights	4.15@ 4.25
Patents	4.25@ 4.40
Special brands	4.50@ 4.60
City patents	@ 4.80
City clears	@ 4.35
City extras	3.05@ .
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ .	@ .
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.30
Clears	3.20@ 3.30	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.25
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 4.75

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was unsettled and dull. There were 300 bbls good off-grade yellow sold at 28c, on the dock, and this was the best price bid, although 28½c was asked. Of prime yellow there were sellers at 26¾c on dock, while to 27c was asked for larger lots in warehouse. The exporters were quiet, not only for England, but for the Continent, while demand on local account was small. There was no especial pressure to sell; yet in order to place even limited quantities it was necessary to accept at inside price. White was offered at 30c. It was understood that Texas had sold a limited quantity of crude, in bulk, at 17½c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet and held at regular prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was firm; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; No. 1 extra yellow at 47c; white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was at steady prices, on a moderate distributing business; quoted at 50@52c for city; chiefly 51@52c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—Oil opened and lowest, 173; highest, 183; closed, 175, here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Weakness as to prices was felt over the entire list, but the changes were chiefly for pork, with which lard and ribs sympathized moderately. A large line of long pork came out early in the day, and broke the prices 25c per bbl; after which there was a rally of 17c. Lard sold off 5 points and recovered that much. Bacon went off 5 points and closed about as on Thursday. It was possible that some of the pressure was for the purpose of starting the carrying charges upon a more favorable basis for the packers, yet at the same time it was conceded that, in order to sell, the packers on the tame outside speculative sentiment had to yield substantially.

LARD—Western steam dropped about 5 points early with pork, but recovered and closed steady, although closing dull, with hardly material export or refining demand. The West closed at 6.42c, nominal, for June, where July was at 6.42½@6.47½c, closing at 6.47½c, and September at 6.65@6.67½c, closing at 6.67½c. Here, cash lots were not wanted; yet under offer in a light way; it was doubtful if over 6.50c was possible, yet to 6.60c was asked. City steam had 6c bid, and was held at 6.12½c asked. Sales of 90 tcs at 6.12½c. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.70c, nominal, and September at 6.95c, nominal. Refined within a week has been taken up for the Continent to the extent of 5,000 tcs, chiefly on old orders; no fresh prices at the close were 6.45c for Continent and 7.30c for South America. Compound lard was dull at 5@5.37½c, as to quality.

PORK—Buyers here had the advantage, while their wants were small, and on account of the prices at the West. Sales were 300 bbls mess for export. The West on some large lots offered early by the packers went off 25c; there was a recovery of 17c, with the close steady; June closed at $11.72, nominal; July was at $11.60@$11.65, closing at $11.77, and September at $11.95@$12.10, closing at $12.07. Prices here were: For mess, $13@$13.75; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.

OUTMEATS—There was a moderate movement in city meats, but the supplies were not regarded as excessive by the cutters, and a firmer line of prices prevailed. Sales of 20 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c. City-pickled shoulders at 5¾c bid; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c bid; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c bid; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short-rib dealings at the West were at 7 points decline, but there was by the close steadiness at much the line of prices quoted at the close of Thursday. June closed at $6.10 nominal; July was at $6.20@$6.17½, closing at $6.15; September at $6.30@$6.40, closing at $6.35@$6.37½.

BEEF—There was a slack export movement and only a moderate home demand, while prices were held about steady. Sales within several days of 300 bbls packet at $9@$11; 300 bbls family at $11@$13, and 100 tcs extra India mess at $17@$18 per packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in bbls, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Buyers had the advantage under more of a pressure to sell with wants small; nominal at $18@$18.50 here, and $17@$17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS were at firmer prices, with fair demands. Receipts at the West, 46,077 head; same time last year, 41,581 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; fairly active; 10c higher; free on board, $4.90@$4.95 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,075 head; slow; weak to 10c lower; $4.15@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,460 head; lower; $4@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; $4@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,442 head; $4.35@$4.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; strong; $4.35@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; opened 5@10c lower; closed at $4.15@$4.55. Pittsburg slow; $4.65@$4.80. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.60@$4.80. Quotations here are: 6⅜c for heavy, 6⅝@6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—A lot of 50 hhds city was obtained at 4¼c, but it was not up to standard quality. The market was rather nominal for the day. It was considered that 4¾c was the trading price. That was bid and declined for some lots, while others could not have been marketed over that. Nothing strictly prime had been sold through the week under 4½c, but, as the demand yesterday was restricted, it was thought that buyers' views would prevail. Of country, sales of 140,000 lb, in hhds, at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a little figuring on some out-of-town lots at 7c to cost 7¼c, laid down at the West, with a probability of business. The market here was nominal at 7¼c, with reserved demands, while the West continued upon a 7c basis in its bids; no sales. For lard stearine the market was nominal at 8¾c for city and 8¾c for Western. Of oleo oil, sales at 46 florins for Harrison and Morris extras, in Rotterdam.

COFFEE.

Contracts were a little more active on local account, with prices 5@15 points lower, as following Europe. Havre was steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ½@½ pfennig loss....Spot Rio was quoted at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8, but without business. Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—July, 250 bags at 14.20c; 500 bags at 14.15c; September, 250 bags at 14.25c; 500 bags at 14.30c; October, 750 bags at 14.35c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.30c. Total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 14.15c; August, 500 bags at 14.20c; October 250 bags at 14.35c; March, 250 bags at 14.15c. Total, 1,500 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for October; 10 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags July for September. Total for day, 7,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.15@14.25	....@ ....
February	14.10@14.20	....@ ....
March	14.10@14.20	....@ ....
June	14.10@ .	15.30@ .
July	14.15@14.20	15.15@15.25
August	14.15@14.25	14.00@14.70
September	14.25@14.30	14.05@14.10
October	14.30@14.35	13.55@13.65
November	14.25@14.35	13.20@13.30
December	14.20@14.30	13.10@13.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	238,827
Arrivals	....
Total	238,827
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,338
Total stock in New-York to-day	232,489
Total stock in Baltimore	19,193
Arrivals	....
Total	19,193
Deliveries yesterday	8—19,185
Total stock in New-Orleans	57,500
Arrivals	....
Total	57,500
Deliveries yesterday	668—56,832
Total stock in other ports	—76,077
Total stock in United States	308,566
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 20	155,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 20	34,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 20	87,000
Afloat from Victoria to June 13	12,000
	288,000
Total	596,566
Same time 1894	315,135

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

Difference actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

	Invoice		Rates.
Java fancies	.28	@31	
Java, Mulang	.21	@22	
Padang, int'r	.27	@27½	
Manaar—			
Timor	.23	@24	
Pajo	.21½	@22½	
Maracaibo—			
Trujillo	.17½	@18	
Bocono	.17½	@18½	
Tovar	.17¾	@18¾	
Merida	.18½	@20	
Cucuta, ord'y	18½	@19	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼	@19½	
Do, p'r to c'e	19¾	@20½	
Central American—			
Costa Rica	.17	@21	
San Salvador	18⅞	@19	
Do, washed	19¼	@20⅜	
Mocha	.25½	@26	
La Guayra—			
Cora	.16¼	@17¾	
Caracas	.18	@18¾	
Do, washed	.19	@21¼	
P'rto Cabello	17⅛	@18¼	
Do, washed	.19	@20½	
Savanilla—			
Ocana	.18¼	@19½	
Bucaramanga	.18½	@20½	
Do, washed	.19	@21¼	
Bogota	.20	@21¼	
Mexican—			
Cordova, g'n	.18	@18½	
Do, white	18½	@19¾	
Oaxaca	.19	@21½	
Guatemala and			
Cuban	.19	@22¼	
Jamaica	.16⅜	@20¼	

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active, and 3@5 points higher, with trading chiefly on local account, and influenced partly by the firmer close of Liverpool. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 1,500 bales to shippers, and 61 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 7-16
Middling uplands	7 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	High.	Low.	Sales.
June	6.85@6.87	6.85	6.84	1,400
July	6.85@6.87	6.85	6.82	2,400
August	6.90@6.91	6.91	6.85	41,200
September	6.94@6.95	6.95	6.90	9,800
October	6.98@6.99	6.99	6.93	34,900
November	7.00@7.02	7.01	6.96	4,800
December	7.05@7.06	7.06	7.00	11,300
January	7.09@7.10	7.09	7.04	18,000
February	7.14@7.15	7.17	7.17	100
March	7.19@7.21			
Total				128,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	This Week.	This Week Last Year.
Galveston	50	58	52	103	477	644
New-Orleans	118	1080	359	349	2883	3106
Mobile	3	5	10	8	770	47
Savannah	390	702	61	59	1607	2800
Charleston	..	3	1	27	35	80
Wilmington	..	1	..	14	20	10
Norfolk	8	2	8	117	391	874
Baltimore	..	..	..	221	221	155
New-York	45	..	..	..	45	530
Boston	..	157	306	64	1389	176
Philadelphia	2432	284	74	82	3500	600
West Point	15	..	23	..	116	355
Newport News	..	..	..	..	100	1855
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	3570	1550
Total	3026	2356	987	1649	15083	....
This day last week	2942	1492	3140	1657	..	..
This day last year	1947	1175	2068	1074	..	12806

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

a, corrected. b, actual. —This Week.—

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	..	100	2,225
Dallas	..	8	53
Shreveport	62	54	1,403
Little Rock	25	90	3,391
Helena	..	..	26
Vicksburg	2	5	402
Columbus, Miss	8	3	25
Natchez	10	101	485
Memphis	139	634	3,248
Nashville	15	..	64
Selma	15	17	131
Montgomery	128	265	1,460
Eufaula	..	288	651
Columbus, Ga	27	578	3,847
Macon	4	477	344
Albany	..	..	373
Atlanta	21	66	3,633
Rome	8	..	449
Augusta	86	993	b8,037
Columbia	495	495	....
Newberry	7	7	100
Charlotte	52	67	10
Raleigh	81	46	1,325
St. Louis	302	2,815	25,326
Houston	671	803	3,131
Meridian	64	100	508
Cincinnati	1,140	901	10,294
Yazoo City (estimated)	2	2	368
Total	3,383	8,915	70,997

THIS WEEK	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	18	65	a1,805
Dallas	31	35	79
Shreveport	211	700	1,747
Little Rock	22	1,487	2,723
Helena	5	171	279
Vicksburg	1	158	3,193
Columbus, Miss	33	..	510
Natchez	50	300	393
Memphis	259	2,672	14,159
Nashville	66	..	187
Selma	21	462	1,225
Montgomery	87	257	1,441
Eufaula	9	38	a1,930
Columbus, Ga	17	290	1,810
Macon	9	150	1,740
Albany	2	283	1,501
Atlanta	154	..	1,443
Rome	84	96	a1,893
Augusta	110	1,260	b6,401
Columbia (est.)	100	100	....
Newberry (est.)	10	20	133
Charlotte	49	50	49
Raleigh	179	174	1,288
St. Louis	189	2,585	34,324
Houston	1,036	3,517	2,701
Meridian	40	100	158
Cincinnati	8,085	2,798	3,186
Yazoo City	..	505	2,510
Total	7,377	18,282	88,402

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, June 21.	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	54,000	54,000
Sales, American	51,000	45,000
Sales for export	3,000	2,000
Actual export	7,000	5,000
Forwarded	52,000	58,000
Total stock	1,612,000	1,471,000
Of which American	1,484,000	1,241,000
Total imports of week	44,000	26,000
Of which American	28,000	18,000
Amount afloat	71,000	37,000
Of which American	52,000	25,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, June 21, 1895, 3 11-16d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool June 22, 1894, 4 1-16d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool June 23, 1893, 4 7-16d.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies do not accumulate, and values show considerable firmness.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, jobbing	24@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Business has been only fair, but prices show no change.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@4
Ordinary	3¼@3⅜	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅝@4	Java	3¼@3⅝
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy head	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6½		

SUGAR—Raw was again without business, with prices quoted as before....Refined in moderate demand at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @.
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @.
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@.

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼	
Coarse powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4⅞	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4¾	
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4¾	
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4⅞	
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅞	
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛	
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅞	
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Empire A	4	3-16@4⅜	
No. 6	4	3-16@4⅜	
No. 7	3	15-16@4⅛	
No. 8	3	⅞@4 1-16	
No. 9	3	13-16@4	
No. 10	3	¾@3 15-16	
No. 11	3	11-16@3¾	
No. 12	3	9-16@3¾	
No. 13 (net)	3	¾@..	
No. 14 (net)	3	¾@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further changes are shown by to-day's trading. General demand was light, but sellers felt disposed to hold marrow and pea steady, and red kidney rather firmly; the latter have had quite a satisfactory reduction of stock this week. Domestic medium are slow at the moment, and must be fancy to job at $2.05, car lots offering at $2.02½. Limas scarce and firm. Not very much doing in foreign beans at the moment. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50@$2.55; do, pea, $2.15@$2.20; do, medium, $2.02½@$2.05; do, white kidney, $2.20@$2.30; do, red kidney, $2@$2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $3.20@$3.25; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—Prices are held without change and the tone is fairly steady, with a fair proportion of the receipts going into store and the rest meeting with moderate attention.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, fancy	12 @12½
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @9½

CHEESE—Fancy full cream is sustained on light arrivals and sufficient trade to clean up; low grades dull and irregular. Choice skims in pretty fair demand and steady.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	@7½
State, full cream, large, fancy, head white, f'cy	@7¾
State, full cream, large, natural color, f'cy	@7¾
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6¾@7½
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6 @6½
State, full cream, large, common	5½@5¾
State, full cream, small size, colored, f'cy	7¾@8
State, full cream, small size, white	7¾@..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7 @7½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @6¾
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, large size, choice	4¼@4½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3 @3¾
State, part skims, common	2 @2½
State, full skims	1½@..

EGGS—A weak feeling on the dull trade, and accumulations.

State and Pennsylvania	12¼@	13¼	
Western, fresh-gathered	11¾@	12	
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.00 @$2.50		
Southwestern, case	2.75 @ 3.50		

FRUITS—FRESH—Peaches are not in large supply, but the quality is generally unattractive and prices show no improvement. Southern plums dull. Cherries plenty and dragging at weak prices. Strawberries in lighter supply and prime lots firmer. Small lots raspberries and currants have appeared and sold as quoted, but will fall with any increase of supply. Huckleberries a shade easier. Watermelons overplenty, but few of fine quality, and such are receiving a little more attention. We quote: Apples, Georgia, per carrier, $1@2; peaches, $1@$2.50; plums, $1.50@$2.25; cherries, per lb, 1@6c; raspberries, red, per 3 to quart cup, 7@10c; do, Maryland, per pint, 8@12c; do, blackcap, per pint, 5@8c, latter for Jersey; currants, per quart, 7@8c; huckleberries, North Carolina, 6@10c; blackberries, 5@10c; gooseberries, 4@5c; watermelons, per carload, $100@$200; do, broken lots, per 100, $8@$20; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—The stock of evaporated apples outside of cold storage is now very light, and with rather more demand, especially from out of town the market is a shade firmer. The call is mostly for prime fruit, and buyers are bidding 6¼c for round lots of dry stock. Not enough sun-dried apples here to interest buyers. Cores and skins without present demand. Very little inquiry for small fruits. California fruits are having a good consumptive trade at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, 18c; cherries, 11c; plums, State, 8½@4c; blackberries, 5¼@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8¼c.

GAME—Very little offering and not much demand. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; grouse, $1.25@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The market was quite bare of all kinds of stock to-day. Fowls were decidedly firm, with a few peddling sales at 11c; chickens and roosters steady; turkeys dull; not much inquiry for ducks and geese. We quote: Spring chickens, large, prime, per lb, 22@23c; do, small to good, 15@20c; fowls, 10@10½c; old roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 45@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 15@30.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls cleaning up closely at steady prices; Spring chickens steady to firm for large, but small are dull and weak, and most of the Western receipts are such; Spring ducks weak. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 5c; old ducks, 5@8c; Spring ducks, 17@18c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 23@30c; do, Long Island, 20@25c; do, Western dry-picked, 15@25c; do, scalded, 15@20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Free supplies, but a fair general inquiry, which holders meet promptly at the prices quoted.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.00@$1.25
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	60@ 1.00
Cabbages, per basket	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	30@ 60
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	1.50@ 2.00
Cabbages, Norf., Flat Dutch, per bbl.	60@ 90
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl. crate	30@ 75
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl	50@ 65
Eggplants, Fla., per half bbl	2.00@ 2.50
On

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Still Narrow, with Prices Tending Downward.

PIERPONT MORGAN ON THE SITUATION

Success of American Issues Abroad—Negotiations Pending—Coming Reorganizations — Movements of Specialties.

FRIDAY—P. M.

To-day's stock market was largely a repetition of yesterday's, with the trading professional and the tendency of prices toward a lower level. During the morning the traders seemed to expect a bull pronunciamento from Mr. J. P. Morgan, who reached home from Europe yesterday. But the statement issued by Mr. Morgan about noon repeated simply what all careful observers have known for several months. He spoke hopefully of the future, briefly referred to the success of the issues of American securities which have been placed abroad, and intimated that negotiations for further issues were in progress. He added that in his opinion the reorganizations of Erie and Northern Pacific would be effected without material delay.

After the publication of the interview the market became heavier, but for what reason no one could give satisfactory reason. Northern Pacific and Erie stocks were notably weak, possibly because Mr. Morgan's specific reference to them recalled what every one has known—that their rehabilitations cannot be accomplished without heavy assessments upon the stocks. The fact that Mr. E. D. Adams and Mr. J. J. Hill held a conference with Mr. Morgan during the morning was the basis for a surmise that immediate steps are to be taken for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific.

Trading in the general list was without significance. The Grangers declined from ½ to ¾ each, but on a small volume of business. The coal stocks were notably heavy, particularly Reading, which lost 1¼ points. The Southwestern stocks hesitated, but their losses were only small fractions. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred was exceptionally strong, and at the close was up 1¾ points; the common also gained slightly. New-England was marked up 2½ points, but reacted a point, so that its net gain was 1¼ points.

The manipulation of Sugar continued, although the stock was considerably less active than yesterday. The movement of the stock indicated careful liquidation; it was 6¾ down at the close. Chicago Gas fell back to 72¾, but closed at 73¾, a net loss of ⅜. Distillers was well bought on the prospect of a decision in favor of the Reorganization Committee on the application for a legal sale of the property. It lost a part of its gain on the announcement that the reduction of a cent a gallon in spirits, but at the close it was a point higher than yesterday. Tennessee Coal and Iron showed considerable vitality, and sold up to 30, the price predicted for it when the present movement was begun. It closed at 30⅜, a net gain of 8%. General Electric moved within a point, and closed unchanged at 35¾. Other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but the demand continued light. Rates were 1@1½ per cent for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in larger demand, but the offerings were small. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The leading Horse exchanges were $97,-186,237, and the balances were $5,169,567. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $525,-191.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88½@4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½@4.89¾ for demand, $4.89¾@4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅜ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—63c premium, Boston—12½c discount, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium, Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium, New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium, Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝@67 per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,062,936
Imports for the same period	20,137,496
Net exports	$12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978
Net exports to date, 1892	28,248,677

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet, but strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Colorado, H. V. & Toledo 6s	1
Flint & Pere Marquand 5s	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1½
Louis. & Nashville 1st N., F. & S. 1st	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	1
Missouri Pacific 3d	1
New-York, Ontario & Western 5s	1
Northern Pacific 3d, c	1
St. Paul, M. & M., 1st Dakota	1⅛
St. Paul gold 4s, Series A	1
Virginia Midland general	2

DECLINED.

Harlem 1st, c	1
Laclede Gas 1st	2
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	1¼
Oregon Improvement cn	1¼
Wabash 2d	1¼

Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 113½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	113½	113¾
4s, r., 1925	123½	124
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	116¾	116¾
5s, c., 1904	116½	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities $23,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅝@62¾.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Cleveland, Akron and Columbus—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	194	194	194
2d week June	$18,448	$16,802	....
From Jan. 1	308,720	384,943	....
Evansville and Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	141
2d week June	$4,400	$3,103	$9,865
From Jan. 1	116,455	122,218	163,778
Evansville and Terre Haute.			
Mileage	165	165	165
2d week June	$19,338	$16,247	$24,036
From Jan. 1	461,828	455,481	551,943
Fort Worth and Rio Grande—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week June	$7,050	$3,945	....
Lynn and Boston—			
2d week June	$31,709	$27,738	....
Pitts., Shenango and L. E.—			
2d week June	$14,019	$8,958	....

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales
American Cotton Oil	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28½	28½	28⅞	500
American Express	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	113	115	50
*American Sugar Refining	118½	118⅝	117½	117⅝	117⅝	117½	50,786
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¾	120
American Tobacco	114¾	114¾	114	114	113½	114	2,183
American Tobacco pf	115¾	115⅞	115⅝	115¾	114½	115¼	175
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	..	215
At., Top. & S. Fé, 1st in. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼	10⅜	1,440
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	200
Baltimore & Ohio	64	64	63½	63½	63½	64½	620
*Bay State Gas	20	21¾	20	21¾	21½	23	200
Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅝	55¼	55¼	55⅜	55⅝	1,175
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	725
Chicago Gas	74⅜	74¼	72¾	73¾	73¼	73¾	8,050
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	99½	100½	20
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100	99⅜	99¾	99¼	99½	1,525
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	141	147	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85¾	85⅞	85	85	85	85⅛	7,712
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45⅜	46	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	1,125
Cincinnati Southern	55⅜	55⅝	55¼	55¼	55⅜	55⅝	725
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	8,050
Chicago Gas	74⅜	74¼	72¾	73¼	73¼	73½	8,050
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	99½	100½	20
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100	99⅜	99¾	99¼	99½	1,525
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	141	147	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85¾	85⅞	85	85	85	85⅛	7,712
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45⅜	46	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	1,125
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅜	68⅝	67¾	68	67¾	68	9,812
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122	123	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	72½	72¾	2,402
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	10	11½	10	10	9½	11	4,228
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	34	32½	32½	32½	32½	4,716
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9	9	9	9	8¾	9⅛	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26¼	26⅜	26½	200
Columbus H. V. & Toledo pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	63	63¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	145½	145½	145¼	145¾	145	146	220
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	130¾	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾	983
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	163¼	163	163¼	162½	163½	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	47	47	47	46	47¼	125
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	10	10¼	580
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20¼	20⅛	20⅝	26,120
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅝	8¼	600
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	13⅝	14	13⅛	14	13⅜	14½	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	103¾	101¾	103¾	101	102½	100
General Electric	35⅞	36⅜	35⅜	35¾	35¾	35¾	9,831
Illinois Central	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95½	95	96¼	50
Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¾	180
Iowa Central pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33	34	100
Laclede Gas	28	28	27½	27½	27½	27¾	700
Laclede Gas pf.	86	86	86	86	85	87	50
Lake Erie & Western	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83	84	25
Lake Shore	149¾	150¾	148⅝	150	149½	150	1,515
*Long Island Traction	12⅞	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	13	13⅜	7,113
Louisville & Nashville	58⅜	58⅝	58	58⅜	58	58⅝	1,203
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27	27	27	26	27	100
Manhattan Consolidated	115	117⅜	114	114⅞	114½	115	1,600
Metropolitan Traction	99	99	99	99	99	..	150
Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	..	..	100
Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	102½	103	100
Minn. & St. Louis	22¾	22⅞	22	22	22	22¾	980
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87¾	250
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	48¾	49½	100
Minnesota Iron	64	64	64	64	63	65	100
Missouri Pacific	32½	32½	31⅝	32	31⅜	32	4,025
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17	17¼	250
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34½	2,280
Mobile & Ohio	25½	25½	25½	25½	24½	25½	100
*National Lead Company	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35	350
National Linseed Oil	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	650
New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	7	9	100
New-Jersey Central	101	101¼	100	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	1,484
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	45⅜	47½	45½	46¾	46½	46⅞	8,000
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	16⅞	17	17	17¼	300
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	32¼	32¼	32	32	32	31⅝	325
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	9¼	9½	9½	9⅝	2,200
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	520
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	20½	20½	27½	28¼	28¼	28½	1,105
Norfolk & Western	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾	1,465
Norfolk & Western pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	210
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	500
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	1,440
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅞	17	15½	16	16	16⅛	7,660
Ontario Mining	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8	10	100
Ontario & Western	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	17⅝	18	300
Pacific Mail	31½	31½	30½	30⅝	30⅝	31	1,885
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17½	20,300
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30⅜	32½	30¼	31½	31¼	32	2,000
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	20	100
Rio Grande Western pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	44	45	22
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	113	113	113	113	113	113½	115	1
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7⅝	2,150
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	17	17⅜	2,350
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	30	32	100
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41	41	41	40¾	40½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117	118	100
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½	25	400
Southern Railway	14	14¼	14	14	13¾	14	1,260
Southern Railway pf.	41½	41⅞	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41½	2,728
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30¼	30	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30¾	24,667
Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½	2,660
Texas Pacific Land Trust	11	11	11	11	11	11½	200
Union Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	12½	12¾	405
United States Cordage	2	2¼	2	2¼	2	2½	253
United States Cordage pf.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	4	4¼	17
United States Cordage gtd.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½	10	25
United States Express	42	42	42	42	40	42	50
United States Rubber	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41½	155
United States Rubber pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	97½	98¼	285
*United States Leather	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	2,475
*United States Leather pf.	93	93	92½	93	92¾	93½	1,582
Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	9	9¼	450
Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	20⅛	20¼	1,810
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	110	115	25
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	1,335
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	5,475
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	47⅝	49⅝	47⅝	49⅝	48⅛	49¼	1,565
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	6	200
Total sales							266,439

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alby & Sus Con 6s	5,000	119½	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	19,000	75½	
	1,000	75⅝	
	3,000	75¾	
	25,000	75⅞	
	23,000	75½	
	1,000	75⅝	
	50,000	30f	75⅜
	10,000	30f	75⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-8s, Class A, Trust Receipts 1st installment paid	6,000	80	
	4,000	27⅞	
	10,000	27¾	
	10,000	27⅝	
	10,000	27⅜	
Atlantic & Pac Inc	25,000	4⅝	
	6,300	4¾	
Balt & O Southw'n 1st Con 4½s	2,000	101½	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	1,000	113⅞	
	6,000	111⅞	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000	106½	
Bklyn W. & W Co 5s	10,000	107¾	
	35,000	108	
Buffalo & Erie New	5,000	169	
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	113¾	
Canada Southern 2d	6,000	106⅞	
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s	1,000	118	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	20,000	113⅜	
Ches & O Gen 4½s	5,000	83¼	
	5,000	83⅜	
	9,000	83¼	
	15,000	83¼	
	5,000	83⅜	
	9,000	83¼	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	5,000	102	
	1,000	102⅜	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	2,000	100	
Chic G L. & C Co 1st	5,000	96½	
	5,000	96¾	
	5,000	96	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	1,000	94½	
Chic & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s	20,000	120	
30-year Deb 5s	25,000	107½	
Chic & N W Ext 4s	3,000	102⅜	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	5,000	107	
	1,000	106¾	
	2,000	106⅞	
	10,000	106¾	
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	10,000	96½	
	15,000	96¼	
	7,000	96	
Chic & W Ind G M	14,000	94	
	1,000c	115¾	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	103¾	
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	1,000	90	
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	5,000	93½	
	5,000s	20f	93½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	3,000	92⅞	
	5,000	93	
	5,000s	3	93
	2,000	93	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	5,000	94¾	
	3,000	95	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	1,000	89	
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s	11,000	60	
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st	1,000	116	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	3,000	108¼	
Evans & T H 1st	3,000	113½	
Fort & Pere M 5s	6,000	80	
Gal Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	92¾	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	12,000	72	
	3,000	72½	
Illino's Central, Western Line 1st 4s	2,000	103	
Kans City & Pac 1st	1,000	75	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	98½	
	1,000	95¼	
	12,000	95	
	5,000	95½	
	5,000	95	
	4,000	94½	
	5,000	95	
Lake E & W 1st 5s	3,000	117½	
L S & M So 1st Reg	5,000	113¾	
Long Island Con 5s	2,000	123½	
Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	5,000	37¼	
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	5,000	85	
Gen'l Mtge 6s	2,000	118¾	
Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	3,000	85	
	1,000	85½	
Pens & Atl 1st	5,000	102	
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	10,000	113½	
L N A & Chi G M	5,000	75¼	
Manhatn Ry Con 4s	12,000	100½	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	5,000	71	
	5,000	71¼	
Mich Cent'l Cons 7s	10,000	119	
Mil & St Paul 1st, H & D Div 7s	2,000	127	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	2,000	94½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	20,000	86¼	
	5,000s	20f	86¼
	21,000	86½	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	20,000	60⅜	
	30,000	60½	
	40,000	60⅜	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	14,000	94	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	15,000	85¼	
	5,000	85	
	5,000	85¼	
	10,000	85¼	
	5,000	85¾	
	17,000	85½	
	10,000	85¾	
	3,000	85½	
Mo Pac Trust 5s	2,000	82	
N Y Cent'l Ext 4s	1,000	103	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	3,000	105	
	7,000	105½	
	5,000	105	
	5,000	105f	104¾
N Y Elevated 1st	11,000	110½	
N Y & Harl 1st Coup	1,000	117	
N Y, Lake Erie & W'n New 2d Consol D M & Co certificates Stamped	10,000	68	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb certfs	4,000	110½	
	2,500	10f	146
	2,000	146½	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	1,000	110⅜	
	3,000	110½	
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	13,000	93⅛	
	6,000	93	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	15,000	102½	
Nor Pac 3d Coup	21,000	72½	
	21,000	72¾	
	25,000	73	
North Pac Cons 5s	3,000	43¾	
	1,000	43¾	
	15,000	43⅝	
	10,000	43¾	
	2,000	43¾	
	20,000	43¾	
	5,000	43¾	
	5,000	44	
	5,000	43¾	
	15,000	43¾	
Trust Receipts	12,000	43½	
	10,000	43¾	
Nor Pac Col trust 4s	5,000	88	
	10,000	88	
	2,000	88	
	10,000	87¾	
Nor Pac Term'l 1st	22,000	106¼	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	4,000	50½	
	9,000	50	
	5,000	50½	
	5,000	50½	
	3,000	50	
	10,000	49	
	1,000	49½	
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st	5,000	82	408¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	20,000	86¼	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts	5,000	20f	86¼
	7,000	95	
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Receipts	15,000	97½	
	2,000	97¾	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts	21,000	83	
	10,000	47	
Pac of Mo 2d Ext	5,000	85¾	
Peo, Dec, & Ev 2d	3,000	35	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	1,000	32½	
2d Pref Inc	4,000	20¾	
	16,000	21	
3d Pref Inc	30,000	16	
Pitts, F W & Chic 1st	1,000	142	
Pitts, F W & Chic 2d	1,000	140	
Rich & Dan Con 6s	5,000	110	
Rio Grande Jct 1st	5,000	105	
Rio Grande Western 1st	5,000	107	
	5,000	107¼	
	5,000	107	
Rutland 2d	5,000	10	
St Jos & Gr Island 2d	1,000	30	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class A	1,000	110	
St L & S F R R 6s Class C	1,000	110	
St L & S F 2d 6s Class A	1,000	110	
St L & S F 2d 6s Class B	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class B	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class C	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class D	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class E	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class F	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class G	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class H	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class I	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class J	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class K	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class L	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class M	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class N	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class O	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class P	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class Q	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class R	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class S	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class T	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class U	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class V	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class W	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class X	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class Y	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class Z	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class AA	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class BB	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class CC	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class DD	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class EE	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class FF	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class GG	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class HH	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class II	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class JJ	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class KK	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class LL	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class MM	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class NN	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class OO	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class PP	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class QQ	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class RR	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class SS	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class TT	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class UU	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class VV	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class WW	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class XX	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class YY	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class ZZ	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class AAA	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class BBB	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class CCC	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class DDD	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class EEE	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class FFF	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class GGG	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class HHH	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class III	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class JJJ	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class KKK	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class LLL	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class MMM	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class NNN	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class OOO	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class PPP	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class QQQ	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class RRR	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class SSS	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class TTT	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class UUU	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class VVV	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class WWW	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class XXX	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class YYY	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class ZZZ	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class AAAA	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class BBBB	1,000	110	
St L & S F Gen 6s Class CCCC	1

ceived from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
American Strawboard	49¾	49¼
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	*64	*64½
Chicago P. & P. Co.		*43
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	*80	
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)	12	12
Chicago City Railway	*304	*302
Diamond Match of Illinois	133½	132¼
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	18⅞	18⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	21	20¾
New-York Biscuit	73	72
North Chicago St. R. R.	292½	292¾
Street's West. Stable Car Line.	15⅝	*15
West Chicago Street R. R.	132⅜	132
BONDS.		
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99⅛	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. 1st. 5s	..	*66
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	..	102⅜
Chicago Gas L. & Coke 5s	93¾	*93¾
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	..	*85½
Lake Street Elevated 5s	..	53½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	79¼	78¾
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	101½	..

*Bid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.19	.17
Belcher	*.40	*.38
Best & Belcher	.45	.51
Bodie Consolidated	.33	.34
Bulwer	.05	.05
Challar	.06	.57
Con. Cal. & Va.	*2.60	2.45
Crown Point	.39	*.37
Gould & Curry	.35	.87
Hale & Norcross	.80	.58
Hexican	*.66	*.58
Mono	*.07	.10
Ophir	*1.50	1.40
Potosi	.45	.44
Savage	.42	.86
Sierra Nevada	.60	.58
Union Consolidated	.55	.53
Yellow Jacket	.49	.46

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 21.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.88	.89
Argentum	1.00	1.00
Portland	.73	.71
Anaconda	.40	.40
Isabella	.18½	.20
Union	.14½	.14¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of June, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$91,917,941.93
Gold bullion	56,248,416.59
Total	$148,166,358.52
Outstanding gold certificates	48,641,350.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	218,930.00
Total	$48,422,420.00
Balance	$99,743,929.52
Standard silver dollars	$348,150,685.00
Silver bullion	611,885.39
Total	$348,761,970.39
Outstanding silver certificates	327,618,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,432,670.00
Total	$321,185,825.00
Balance	27,576,145.39
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$22,734,568.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,870,712.25
Total	$146,605,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	146,605,280.00
Balance	25
United States notes	$80,673,607.05
Outstanding currency certificates	53,625,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	950,000.00
Total	$52,675,000.00
Balance	27,998,607.05
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,015,963.00
National bank notes	4,655,348.41
Fractional silver coin	16,599,993.07
Fractional currency	255.51
Minor coin	1,105,112.32
Deposits in national banks	15,591,756.61
Bonds and interest paid	287,230.63
Total	$67,854,757.55
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,476,318.82
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,541,358.21
Disbursing officers' balances	23,390,713.30
Post Office Department account	2,475,604.96
Miscellaneous items	1,813,024.85
Total	$39,697,020.14
Balance	28,157,7.7.41
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$183,476,419.62

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$648,767.21	$8,678,937.12	$149,297,899.38
Internal revenue	590,188.66	7,217,455.40	138,974,533.28
Miscellaneous	15,000.67	1,482,052.78	16,800,704.47
Total	$1,262,956.54	$17,378,445.30	$305,073,137.13

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$146,000.00	$4,515,000.00	$92,520,920.20
War	184,000.00	3,380,000.00	51,374,802.06
Navy	130,000.00	1,441,000.00	28,939,014.20
Indians		396,000.00	9,844,021.00
Pensions	400,000.00	8,895,000.00	139,882,365.10
Interest	5,841.55	226,264.37	30,844,188.15
Total	$865,841.55	$18,653,264.37	$353,105,450.77
Excess of receipts over expenditures	397,114.99	†1,274,819.07	†48,032,313.64

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$8,800.00	$312,862.50	$11,985,962.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	33,200.00	872,785.50	12,712,390.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$272,652,656	$26,700
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,569,730	24,900
Total	$347,222,386	$51,600

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 4,535,000 pounds domestic and 3,243,000 pounds foreign, against 3,025,930 pounds domestic and 2,675,000 pounds foreign last week and 6,586,000 pounds domestic and 117,000 pounds foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 6,123,580 pounds domestic and 28,806,000 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1894. The receipts to date show a decrease of 7,809 bales domestic and an increase of 111,391 bales foreign. The week is marked by high sales, partly on speculation and by an advance on washed fleeces and Australians, following last week's advance in unwashed Western wools. Ohio fleeces have advanced from ½ cent to 1 cent in the grease. Australian has advanced 2@3c the scoured pound. Missouri quarter-blood combing, which three weeks since was obtainable at 27@28c, now sells for 31c clean. The finest unwashed Western wools sell at 33c clean. Some of them must be sold at 35c clean to make the holders good for the high price paid in the West. Foreign markets have not yet advanced in sympathy, except in regard to mohair and lustre wools, which have both advanced 3d this week in English markets. The offering for the London wool auctions July 2—300,000 bales—is unusually large, and it is a question whether the demand from France and America can force an advance. New men's wear light-weight woolens have been opened this week at last week's prices, except in case of one mill, which last year opened below the others, but which this year advanced to their limit."

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
41 and 43 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

**FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,**
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

**THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.**

Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

INEZ GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

50,000 shares of the Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad & 40 New St., New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Toone & Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
June 14, 1895.

By resolutions of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be expended in the purchase of the SHARES of its CAPITAL STOCK. All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th day of July next, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Said stock, when purchased, will be cancelled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE
STOCK & BOND HOLDERS

desirous of having their interests represented are invited to communicate with either of the undersigned, who at the request of the holders of a large amount of securities, both bonds and stocks, have consented to act as a Committee of Inquiry.

ROBERT L. NILES, Chairman,
Niles Bros., 66 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES E. ORVIS,
Orvis Brothers & Co., 44 Broadway, N. Y.
JOSIAH C. REIFF,
Woerishoffer & Co., 52 Exchange Place.
A. R. PICK, Treasurer,
A. R. Pick & Co., 29 Broad St., N. Y.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at its office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 19th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE.—The Receiver of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company hereby advertises for bids for the purchase of the property and the franchises and privileges of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, which, with the approval of the Superior Court for New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut, he may sell. Bids will be received by mail until September 1st, 1895, and they should be addressed to EDMUND D. ZACHER, Receiver of Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, New-Haven, Conn.

Financial.

THE St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1705	1898
29	169	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4002	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1678	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1820	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

THE St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,
27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The company will exchange bonds of the above issue—either "called" or uncalled—for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dollar for dollar.

On bonds so exchanged the company will pay a premium of 5 per centum in cash and adjust interest to the date of exchange, or, in case of "called" bonds, to maturity of their call.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should present their bonds at this office in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

The Consolidated Mortgage matures July 1st, 1933, and is limited to $50,000,000 bonds, which can be issued only against prior lien bonds or on new mileage at specified rates. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.

The company reserves the right to withdraw this privilege at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av., and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

New-York June 19, 1895.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1895, ON THE Rio Grande Western Railway Company's First Trust Mortgage Four per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the State Trust Company, 36 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

CHAS. W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Brooklyn, June 5, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1895. Transfer books closed from 3 P. M. June 21, 1895, until 10 A. M. July 2, 1895.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5, to which date, from June 30, the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1895.
91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

SIXTIETH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21st, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 1st July, proximo.

Transfer books closed until July 2, 1895.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R.R. CO.,
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, June 20, 1895.

The coupons due July 1st on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 36 WALL ST., New-York, June 20, 1895.—A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the State Trust Company has been declared, payable on July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on June 24, at noon, and will reopen on July 1, 1895.

J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 8, 1895. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1st, 1895, will be paid by the Receivers at their office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, upon presentation on and after that date. Books for transfer of the $5,000 First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on June 22d, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on July 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.

JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller for Receivers.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

THE SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING COMPANY,
160 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, June 7, 1895.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on June 25 at 3 P. M., and reopened on July 2, at 10 A. M.

WM. R. THOMAS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 12, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 29, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21. Checks will be mailed.

N. B.—The transfer books close from June 21 to July 13 for the annual meeting.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
30 NASSAU ST.
June 20, 1895.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable July 1, 1895.

Transfer books close June 24, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, June 25th, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1895, and will reopen July 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

New-York, June 18th, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway.
New-York, June 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1895, and reopen July 16, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, June 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 26, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$119,000 Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chic. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$55,000 Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Prescott & Arizona Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$27,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certf.)
$37,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certf.)
900 shs. Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co.
1,276 shs. Baltimore Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry. Co. prefd.
$13.12 Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry. Co. scrip.
$73,000 Aluminum, Brass & Bronze Co. of Waterbury, Conn., 1st Mtge. Bds.
$21,000 Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$6,000 Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Delaware River & Lancaster R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$2,000 Bloomingdale Graphite Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
154 shs. Louisville, St Louis & Texas, R. R. Co.
15 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l. Bank.
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. 5 p. c. Land Grant Consld. Mtge. Regstd. Gold Bds., 1980.
$9,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
15 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
$5,000 New-Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
60 shs. North River Ins. Co.
$23,000 Casino Company 1st Mtge. Bds.
$10,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extension R. R. Co. 1st Gen'l. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, Feb'y, 1895, Coups., on.
$4,000 City of Ironwood 6 p. c. Public Impt. Bds., 1903, Feb'y, 1895, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Helena & Red Mountain R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., 1937, Sept., 1893, Coups., on. (Hypd.)
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l. Bank.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
for account of whom it may concern.
$6,500 Kinderhook & Hudson Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909, Dec., 1893, coups. on.
$8,000 Newark (Ohio) Water Works Co. 1st Cons'l'd 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1905, Oct., 1894, coups. on.

GOOD GOVERNMENT PRESIDENTS DINE

James C. Carter the Guest at an Informal Banquet.

The bi-monthly dinner of the Presidents of the Good Government Clubs of this city was held last evening at the headquarters of Good Government Club B, 56 West Thirty-third Street. James C. Carter was the guest of the evening, and President Edward D. Page of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District presided.

The banquet was informal, but there were short discussions of several public questions. The principal speech was delivered by Mr. Carter, who gave his views as to what the Good Government Clubs should do to carry on the work left to their care by the recently disbanded Committee of Seventy.

Those present were Vice President A. Von Briesen of Club A; Vice President S. P. Carmichael, Club B; President Henry L. Taylor, Club C; President R. W. G. Welling and Vice President P. T. Sherman, Club D; President George R. Bishop and Vice Presidents C. C. Nadal and J. N. Wing, Club E; President L. J. Callahan and Vice President S. C. Harriot, Club F; President Olcott Payne and Vice President the Rev. Peter Stryker, Club K.

President H. Kahn, Club K; President Moses Oppenheimer, Club M; President Edwin Tatham, Club O; President Alan D. Kenyon and Vice President H. C. F. Koch, Club P; President Newell Martin, Club Q; President James B. Reynolds, Club Y; President Morris Cukor, Club Z.

Horse Thieves Make a Mistake.

DOVER, N. J., June 21.—Horse thieves broke into the stable of Petty's Hotel at Chester last night and stole two valuable trotters belonging to one of the guests. They harnessed one of the animals to a road wagon and tried to lead the other. They made the mistake of harnessing the one that could be led, and attempting to lead the one which even his owner never succeeded in leading. The thieves must have had considerable trouble, for, half a mile from the hotel, they tied the rebellious horse to a fence and drove away with the other.

BELIEVES IN SOUND MONEY

Material Prosperity of the South Is Bound Up in It.

THE VIEWS OF EDITOR FRANK P. O'BRIEN

He Comes from Alabama and Thinks that the Silver Craze Is on the Wane in That Section.

Frank P. O'Brien, editor of The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, is in this city attending to some business interests. Mr. O'Brien is one of the best-known men in his section of the South, and stands high in Alabama in the councils of the Democratic Party. At present he is a member of the House of Representatives of his State, and is one of those who believe that the prosperity of the South is materially bound up in the Nation's having sound money.

Mr. O'Brien is a frank, outspoken, and vigorous Democrat. He belongs to the class of men who within a very few years helped to build up Birmingham from almost nothing to a splendid city.

"I believe," said Mr. O'Brien yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that the silver craze in my section of the South is waning to a marked degree. It is not by any means as strong as it was, but it will need hard work and good fighting all along the line to keep it down. It is my sincere, earnest, and hearty belief that sound money is absolutely necessary to the greater commercial and industrial prosperity of the South. Our best interests are bound up in the cause of sound money. If I did not believe that this was the fact, then you can depend upon it that I would not entertain the views that I do. If things go on with us as they are going now; if no other factor enters into the computation, I feel certain that the Democrats of Alabama, at the convention at which delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be chosen next year, will send a sound-money delegation to the National Convention.

"As I say, the currency question in Alabama demands attention, but if existing conditions continue as they are now, there will be no trouble whatever about the question. By this I mean that, if wages are being increased as they are now being increased in Birmingham, we need have no fear. Business is becoming very good in Birmingham. Wages, as I say, are being increased, and so long as that condition continues, people will not care about the silver craze and its various delusions. The iron producers of Birmingham are busy. Furnaces that were built for a capacity of 125 tons a day are turning out 225 tons a day. This is due to the fact that the manufacturers are now better informed as to the manner of handling the ore. Their knowledge is now very much greater than it was when they first began to build furnaces in Birmingham. You might say that they were tyros then. Now they are experts. Our freight rate to New-York on iron is $4 a ton, and yet we can and are competing with the iron men of Pennsylvania for the trade. The South's prosperity is safe. It will be assured for the future by a safe, sound, reliable currency. Sound money is a necessity for the South, as it is for all other sections of the country."

"What are your views as to the Democratic Presidential nomination for 1896?"

"I believe that the logical candidate for the nomination is Grover Cleveland. If he is a candidate for a renomination, I will do all that I can for him in the convention. I was opposed to him four years ago. I did all that I could to bring about the nomination of another. But I tell you that he is the man who should be nominated. In my judgment he is the best man to save the Democratic Party in this crisis. His sound sense, his vigorous determination to carry out what he believes to be right, commend him to the people of the Nation. He has the confidence of the people. President Cleveland is popular in the South, and I believe he is popular everywhere.

WILSON MAY GET $14,000

Members of the Jury Make a Remarkable Suggestion in His Case.

WOULD HAVE HIS SANITY LOOKED INTO

Told This Was Out of Their Province —Justice Lawrence Indignant When a Man Came to Him with Congratulations.

First and last in the case of Jacob Wilson furnished a number of most interesting incidents yesterday.

There was, to begin with, a verdict for Wilson, under which, with costs, interests, and extra allowance, John J. Clancy will have to pay him about $20,000. Then the jury which tried the case riled Justice Lawrence most decidedly by going out of the way to suggest various things to the Court, including the appointment of a commission to inquire into Wilson's sanity, and finally a genteel looking, but very indiscreet person, who described himself as "a friend of Jake Wilson's" almost got himself committed to jail for contempt of court because he publicly congratulated Justice Lawrence on the bench for being "an honorable and upright Judge."

It wasn't long after the jury incident, and when Justice Lawrence had not quite recovered from that infringement on court usage, that the contempt incident came along. Part IV. of the Supreme Court, where Justice Lawrence sat, had been almost cleared, and the Justice was examining delinquent talesmen, when the genteel looking individual came into sight. Walking close up to the railing in front of his Honor, he said:

"I want to speak to you a minute, Judge."

His Honor is a most distinguished-looking gentleman, with fine, white mustache and a kindly, genial eye. He looked at the stranger, and then he said:

"Come right around here if you wish to speak to me."

The stranger went through the gate and mounted the platform beside the judicial chair. Without warning or preliminaries he then grasped the right hand of the Justice, and, giving it a hearty shake, he delivered himself of this encomium:

"I am a friend of Jake Wilson's, and I want to congratulate you, Judge. You are a fine, upright Judge, and I want to tell you you did just right."

His Honor was struck dumb for a moment with indignant amazement. He couldn't even disengage his hand from the grasp of the stranger, who fairly beamed on him. But a short struggle for self-possession restored to the Justice the full use of his tongue, and, glaring on the intruder, he thundered:

"How dare you come up here and address me like that. I thought you were a talesman who had some excuse to make. What—what do you mean, Sir?"

The kindliness had all faded out of the judicial eye, leaving only a fierce blaze of wrath. It was the stranger's turn to be amazed. He simply held his hand limp in the air, where the Justice had left it as he withdrew his own.

"Who are you, Sir?" demanded the Justice, as the culprit still remained speechless.

"I—I—I'm a friend of Jake Wilson's, I am. I—I—didn't mean to do anything wrong," stammered the stranger, and then he tried to sneak away, stepping as gently as if the floor in the immediate neighborhood of the bench was covered with eggs that had extra thin shells.

"Come back here, Sir; come back" commanded the Court. The stranger came to a standstill as if he had been shot.

"But that I pity your ignorance, I should commit you to jail, Sir, for contempt of court," declared the wrathful Justice, whereat the stranger became more scared than ever, unable to say a word.

"What school did you go to, Sir?" demanded the Court. No answer, and the Court continued:

"It must have been a very bad one, a bad one, Sir. In all my experience on the bench I—" But the genteel stranger wanted to hear no more. He fled incontinently, followed by the denunciation of the court.

The jury before which Wilson's suit was on trial went out shortly after 2 o'clock. Not long afterward it sent a written message to Justice Lawrence, saying that it had agreed to find a verdict for Wilson, but that it wanted the Court to appoint a referee to decide on the amount that should be awarded, and also asked the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into Wilson's mental soundness. The Justice read the message without a word, but a deep frown settled on his brow as he said to the court officer:

"Bring the jury in."

The jury came in, and the Justice eyed its members sternly for a few moments. Then he said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you had no right to render such a verdict, and as intelligent men you should have known it. You have no right to advise the appointment of a commission or the appointment of a referee to compute damages. What you are called upon to do is to find a verdict in accordance with the facts as you find them, and the plaintiff, fix the amount. You may now retire."

The jurors filed out, looking exceedingly sheepish. They returned at 3:10 o'clock with a verdict for $14,000, with interest from July, 1888. This, with costs, and an extra allowance awarded by the Court, will bring the total up to about $20,000.

Wilson was out in the corridor, when the verdict was announced. He was walking with a woman, whom, it is said, he is going to marry, and when one of his lawyers rushed out to tell him the news of the verdict, Wilson took a cigarette out of his mouth long enough to say:

"All right," and then he resumed his promenade. The woman who was with him clapped her hands joyfully, and exclaimed:

"O Jake! I'm so glad!" to which "Jake" grunted:

"So'm I," and then he walked out of the Court House with his companion.

Wilson's suit was the most singular ever tried in the County Court House. John J. Clancy, whom he sued to recover $34,050, married Wilson's former wife. Wilson alleges that his wife, who died in 1890, had him stupefied with drink on Dec. 11, 1888. Then, with the aid of John D. Hudson, a Brooklyn lawyer, Wilson charged, he was carried on board the sailing ship Creedmoor, which left this port on the morning of Dec. 12, 1888, for Australia. He asserts that the ship was 400 or 500 miles out at sea before he recovered from the effects of the drink administered to him.

After wandering about in Australia and elsewhere Wilson made his way back here. He found that his wife had obtained a decree of absolute divorce from him after he was taken away. She had also, under deeds alleged to have been made by him, and which he declares were forgeries, gotten his property, $34,050 in all. Then she married John J. Clancy, who was a floor walker in an uptown dry goods store. On her death she left all her property to Clancy, naming John P. Hudson as one of the executors of the will.

ADVERTISED BILLIG AS DEAD.

This Was the Last Straw and He Now Wants a Divorce.

Adolph Billig says that he would have forgiven his wife if she had only done wrong once, but when she persisted in her wickedness, and advertised him to his friends as being dead and about to be buried, he could not stand it. He therefore went to the divorce courts for relief, naming Emanuel Schmidt as co-respondent.

When Billig discovered evidences of his wife's wrongdoing Mrs. Billig didn't deny anything. She simply said:

"You've got to forgive me. I have only done wrong once, and I see by the newspapers every day that when a wife has been guilty only one time the husband always forgives her."

Not wishing to break in on any such worthy precedent, Billig, who is a most good-natured German, said he'd abide by the mandate. Afterward, however, he got evidence of further guilt, and this decided him, especially when he saw this advertisement in a German newspaper, and learned it had been inserted by his wife:

"Relatives and friends: This contains the news that Adolph Billig has departed this life. The funeral will take place Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M., from 339 East Twenty-fourth Street."

With much feeling Billig yesterday told Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, that the sting and outrage of this lay in the fact that Schmidt and Mrs. Billig were living together at the time at 339 East Twenty-fourth Street, from which place the funeral was advertised to take place.

When the case was called for trial yesterday there was no defense. Billig and the other witnesses gave their evidence in German, Judge Giegerich acting as translator for the court stenographer.

Decision was reserved.

WANTS HIS LAWYERS CHANGED.

Charges That May Cause the Messrs. Oppenheim Some Trouble.

Oppenheim & Oppenheim, who have a law office at 621 Broadway, may have to make an explanation before the Bar Association, if certain allegations made in an affidavit by Thomas Clune be true. Clune, who lives at 80 West Twelfth Street, applied yesterday to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, for the substitution of Spelling & Gray as his counsel in place of Oppenheim & Oppenheim. Clune charges that he wants to withdraw his case from the hands of the latter firm because he does not, "as an honest man," approve of what they suggested.

In his petition, Clune alleges that on Dec. 27, 1894, he was thrown from the platform of a car controlled by the New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his right leg was amputated. While there, he says, Benjamin Oppenheim, in company with Clune's brother, called upon him and talked about bringing a suit against the railroad company. After a few minutes' conversation, he said, Benjamin Oppenheim drew from his pocket a complaint already made out, and he signed it.

Eight weeks later, Clune says, he visited Oppenheim's office and had a conversation with Benjamin Oppenheim about his case. He sets forth in an affidavit that Benjamin Oppenheim "suggested that I should obtain, for a certain consideration to be paid, one witness, and that he, for a like consideration, would get another." He says that Benjamin Oppenheim said that this could be done for $100.

This statement was absolutely denied by Mr. Oppenheim, but Judge Bischoff granted the motion.

CAN SUCH GIFTS BE TAXED?

Question Arises Over the Hamilton Bequest to New-York City.

Whether the State has a right to collect the collateral inheritance tax on bequests, left to the city for benevolent purposes is an interesting question that has arisen under the will of Robert Ray Hamilton. By the terms of his will, Mr. Hamilton, who died in 1890, gave $10,000 to the City of New-York for the purchase and erection of an ornamental fountain.

The appraiser who was appointed to pass upon the question as to whether or not this bequest was taxable by the State held that it was and fixed the tax at $500. The tax has been confirmed, and an application was presented to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday by Corporation Counsel Scott to revoke the order for the imposition of the tax upon the ground that the city, being a domestic corporation, is exempt from taxation.

It was asserted by the Corporation Counsel that the fountain will be no pecuniary benefit to the city, but will be an ornament, and that its purposes, almost exclusively, will be humanitarian of charitable. The Corporation Counsel says that public policy would seem to advise that gifts of this character should be exempt from taxation, and that they should be encouraged rather than discouraged, so that the city shall receive the full benefit of them. He insists that the Legislature never intended to be guilty of such folly as to enact a law providing that such gifts should be taxed by the State.

The Surrogate gave counsel an opportunity to submit briefs and reserved his decision.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. LEONARD.

Said to Have Wrongfully Used Money Belonging to an Estate.

H. W. Leonard, a lawyer, was accused yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald of an attempt to rob three children of the entire estate left by their father. Leonard denied the accusation most vigorously.

The matter came before the Surrogate on a motion to confirm the report of a referee, who rejected a claim for $4,800, put in by Leonard against the estate of Conrad W. Frey. Leonard was the executor of the estate, and he alleged that, acting in that capacity, he had paid $4,800 to E. Isaacs upon two promissory notes, said to have been made by the testator in his lifetime. This alleged payment wiped out almost the entire estate, as there was left but $58 to be given to the three minor children.

Samuel Cohn, who appeared as the special guardian for these children, contended that the evidence given before the referee established that these notes were forgeries, and that Isaacs, to whom it was asserted the money was paid, was a myth. The alleged payment was made in 1892, two years after Mr. Frey died.

Before the referee, Leonard testified that when Isaacs called at his office and demanded the money, his partner happened to have $4,800 on hand in greenbacks, and gave that amount to Isaacs. The following day, Mr. Leonard said, he repaid his partner by check. It was stated by Mr. Cohn that the check had not been produced before the referee, and that it was shown by the officers of the bank upon which it was drawn that Leonard had only $200 on deposit on the date mentioned.

The Surrogate reserved his decision on the motion.

TO OPEN THE DAVIS SUIT HERE.

He Died in Montana and Left a Fortune in Mining Property.

The fight over the estate of Andrew J. Davis, the millionaire, which has been going on in the courts of Montana for several years, and was supposed to have been settled between the heirs, is to be renewed in the Supreme Court of this county.

A suit has just been begun in the name of Erwin Davis, a brother of Andrew J. Davis, to enjoin Henry A. Davis, Andrew J. Davis, Jr., Ellen S. Cornue, and her husband, Joshua C. Cornue, and other relatives from dividing or distributing the estate without recognizing the rights of Erwin Davis, Calvin B. Davis, Harriet Wood, Elizabeth S. Bowdoin, and Diana Davis, as secured under certain contracts and agreements.

Upon the application of Clark & Demond, Justice Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, has granted an order for the service of the summons in the action upon a number of the relatives by publication. These relatives live in Butte and Helena, Montana; Chicago, Ill.; California, and Massachusetts.

Andrew J. Davis left over $3,000,000, invested largely in mining properties. Several wills were offered in evidence after his death in Butte, Mon., and there were numerous charges of forgeries.

MORE PAY FOR ASSISTANTS.

Changes Announced by District Attorney Fellows—Those Affected.

District Attorney Fellows yesterday announced that he had increased the salaries of a number of his assistants, as follows:

Frank V. S. Oliver, recently appointed a deputy assistant, is to get $4,500 a year; Alfred Lauterbach, increased from $2,500 to $3,000; George Gordon Battle, increased from $3,500 to $4,500; Chief Clerk W. Unger, increased from $4,000 to $4,500.

The District Attorney also announced these appointments as subpoena servers:

Joseph P. O'Neill, to succeed James H. Driscoll, at $1,200 a year; Harry Bickart, to succeed John Hanna, at same salary; Thomas Smith, to succeed Louis Leavitt, at same salary, and Joseph McCue, appointed as messenger at $600.

John McCarthy, a messenger, who got a salary of $1,100, has been raised $100. Richard Battersby, a messenger employed at $400, now gets $100 more. Alfred Henry, a copyist, used to get $900, now gets $400, and Alfred Fay, a clerk, formerly drawing $1,500, has been increased $300 a year.

No appointment has yet made made to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of Subpoena Server Abraham Moss.

SAY THEIR PARENTS ARE INSANE.

Commission to Look Into the Sanity of Timothy McMahon and Wife.

Timothy McMahon and his wife, Mary, who have $56,000 between them, are both insane according to their four children, and Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has appointed William Irwin and George W. Craig Commissioners to inquire into the sanity of the McMahons. The application for the appointment of the Commissioners was made by A. H. Evans, who represents Martin J., Patrick D., Joseph F., and John T. McMahon, the children.

Timothy McMahon is a contractor, and is possessed of property the value of which is placed at $60,000. He is about eighty-one years old. Mrs. McMahon is sixty-three years old, and had property in savings banks worth over $6,000. Her sons complain that she has disposed of some of her property within the last two or three years without consideration.

She has been in the insane asylum on Ward's Island since June 11. The residence of the old couple is at 145 East Forty-first Street. Mrs. McMahon's condition is said to be due to her excessive and continual use of intoxicants during the last fifteen years.

Must Not Loiter Near His Place.

Mark Davis, President of the Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association, whose headquarters are at 43 West Fourth Street, through his counsel, Hahn, Myers & Bronner, has obtained from Judge Beach of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining Julius Zimmerman and others, constituting a body of strikers, from "assemblying, loitering, or picketing" in the vicinity of his place of business; from "interfering with him in the prosecution of his business," and also from "making any threats of violence against his employes or those who may apply to him for work."

Zimmerman and the others have been on strike for several weeks, and it is asserted that they are responsible for the fires which have occurred at the factories at Rutherford, N. J., recently. It was charged that Gov. Werts of New-Jersey has issued orders for the arrest of a number of the men who are accused of being connected with the origin of the fires.

Trial of Patrick S. Cassidy.

The trial of Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, the newspaper man charged by John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, with criminal libel, has been placed on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions before Judge Allison for Monday next.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne will prosecute, and ex-Judge George M. Curtis will conduct the defense. Among the witnesses subpoenaed are Senator Lexow, Recorder Goff, Police Justice Jerome, and prominent members of the Pequod and other political clubs of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts.

Indictment Against Jared Flagg.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered an indictment against Jared Flagg, Jr., on the charge of renting apartments at 227 West Eighteenth Street to Olive Wilson, otherwise known as Olive Mitchell, for immoral purposes.

Mr. Flagg was the Lexow witness, upon whose testimony an indictment was found against Police Captain Donohue, Mr. Flagg alleging that Donohue and Capt. Price had attempted to extort money from him.

The police have thus far made eighteen raids on various flats managed by Flagg.

Charged Usurious Interest, She Says.

Mrs. Clara E. Fromer alleged that Joseph E. Hoffman charged her usurious interest on a loan of $1,500, and she declined to pay him a cent, though he held her note.

Hoffman brought suit for the amount in the City Court against Mrs. Fromer, who is the wife of Louis Fromer, a well-known cigar manufacturer. The case was tried yesterday, and the jury gave Mrs. Fromer a verdict.

Mrs. Hetty Green's Motion.

Mrs. Hettie Green's motion to have Henry A. Barling removed as the executor of the estate of her father, Edward M. Robinson, unless Mr. Barling shall furnish a bond for $100,000, was heard yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Robert D. Benedict appeared for Mrs. Green, while Joseph H. Choate acted for Mr. Barling. Decision was reserved.

John Davis Guilty of Larceny.

John Davis, who, with John Sanders, was accused of grand larceny in the first degree for stealing $5,000 worth of diamonds from Constantin Lucius, the jeweler of 841 Sixth Avenue, on March 23 last, was yesterday found guilty before Judge Fitzgerald and a jury in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions. Sanders will be tried later.

Estate of Michael Murray.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has granted letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Murray, the sporting man, to his daughter, Janet Morgan. Murray left real estate of the value of about $50,000 and personal property of $1,500.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate—Virginia Ford, Joseph J. Tierney, Ellis R. Woodruff.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COURT NOTICE.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—During the months of July, August, and September all motions will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M., and no contested motions will be heard on Saturdays.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Richardson—Charles Donohue. Matter of Simpson—William G. Davies, People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re Mills)—William G. Choate.

Beach, J.—Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society vs. Bray—Edward L. Patterson.

Ingraham, J.—Tim vs. Walter—William T. Gray. Brady vs. Muller—Elisha K. Camp.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Trustees, vs. E. Parmly Brown—Bradford Whitehead.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—James G. Johnson vs. Jennie S. Meyers—William Klingenstein.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Bradford W. Hitchcock has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Dr. E. Parmly Brown, dentist, whose office is in the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on the application of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee for James Jennings McComb, who recovered a judgment against him for $581, March 14. There are other judgments against him for about $4,000. He owns no real estate, but has some amounts due him from various persons for services. Several patents have been issued to him for dental apparatus.

—William Klingenstein has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jennie S. Myers, who formerly kept a millinery establishment at 288 Fifth Avenue, on the application of Erdman, Levy & Mayer, representing James G. Johnson & Co., creditors. She received the business from her mother-in-law, Mme. Myers, in February, 1894. Erdman, Levy & Mayer said yesterday that the business was sold out some time ago, and that the judgment debtor owes considerable money to the trade for goods purchased.

—Judgment for $12,574 was entered yesterday against Oliver P. Posey of Whitewater, Mich., and George Crawford in favor of Catherine H. Smith of Chicago on a note growing out of the sale of stock in the Ute and Ulay Mines Company of Colorado. A stay of ten days was granted after notice of entry of judgment, and forty days to make a case.

—Deficiency judgment for $5,286 was docketed yesterday against the Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts at 224 West Sixty-third Street, in favor of the New-York Life Insurance Company. The property was sold at foreclosure June 5, and was bought in by the New-York Life Insurance Company for $39,000.

A general bill of assignment has been filed at Chatanooga by the New Coal & Coke Company of Graysville, Tenn. C. H. Peabody is named as assignee. Assets are $73,911.53, and liabilities, which are not given, consist largely of liens on mining property, &c. No preferences are shown.

—The schedules of Henry Vogel, dealer in clothing at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $70,155; nominal assets of $68,108, and actual assets of $35,204..

—Judgment for $18,155 was entered yesterday against Abel H. Gilbert in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company of Toronto for balance claimed to be due on a mortgage on lands in Manitoba.

—The schedules of Henry Attwell & Co., importers of handkerchiefs, 39 White Street, show liabilities, $31,126; nominal assets, $33,931; actual assets, $27,608.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Fulda for Bremen.

A.—Mrs. Elizabeth Aiple, Sister Alathea, Mrs. Louize Ausbuettel, Miss Magdalena Ausbuettel, M. R. Ansbach, Herman Ahrend.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeppe Bertelsen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Boemhl, Victor Baier, Miss Louise Baier, A. H. Bultmann, Mrs. D. H. Bultmann, Miss Marie Becker, Gerhard Becker, Arthur F. Brown, Miss Catherine Burtho, Dr. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Charles Becker, C. C. Broadwater, Mrs. J. C. Broadwater, Miss Wilder Broadwater, Mrs. M. J. Breitenbach, J. Breitenbach, J. Brooks, Mrs. T. Bligh, Miss Gurtrude Bligh, W. H. Benninghof, H. Bruning, H. Clinton Besson, Dr. Conrad Bierwirth, Miss Lilian A. Bolster, Mrs. Katie Braun, Mrs. Sophie Blohm, Miss M. Bachman, Frederick Bickel, Miss Mary Bohlen.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Cohn, Alfred Cohn, Bruno Cohn, Mrs. W. Amstrong Collins, Miss Anna Shields Collins, Miss Julia Amstrong Collins, Miss Martha F. Conant, Miss A. R. Chumasero, Mrs. Francis Cutting, Frank Cushing, Mrs. J. R. Cropley, Walter Lyle Cropley, Ralph E. Cropley, Peter Classen, A. Cordes.—D.—S. F. Damon, Mrs. H. W. Dunne, Miss Susie B. Deem, the Rev. A. Dudek, Carl Dieckmann, P. Drahelm.—E.—Mrs. W. Esau, Miss Anna Eber.—F.—S. Fleischer, W. F. Fuerst, the Rev. Father Forbeck, Mrs. M. Feldmann, W. Greenough, Jr., T. Gerrish, Mrs. Bertha Grunwald, B. Greenfield, the Rev. P. Felix Graf, C. A. Grassel, Miss Tillie Grassel.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Heller, Miss Florence Heller, Miss Elsie Heller, Benjamin Heller, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. How, Miss How, Harold W. How, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hoerr, Miss Ida Hoerr, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Horstman, Miss Holdship, Miss Amelia A. Hall, Miss Evelyn Hall, Ralph Heith, C. H. Hammel, W. C. Horn, Prof. H. Huss, Miss M. E. Holmes, Mrs. Laura Horstmann, Miss Helder, W. G. Herpolsheimer, Henry Herpolsheimer, Mrs. Elise Heller, Mrs. Catharine Hosp, Miss Mary Horvath.—I.—Miss L. M. Ilberry.—J.—Mrs. and Mrs. Philip Jung, Miss Helen Jung, Miss Annie Jung, Ernst Jung, Philip Jung, Jr., Adolph Jung, M. N. Jennings, Miss Margaret E. Jennings, Mrs. William Jandus, Herbert Jandus, P. J. Jones.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kek, Miss Sybil Kasson, Miss Flora Kalk, J. Komiscko, W. F. Kull, Mrs. Sophie Karp, Miss Karp, Nicholas J. Klee, T. Kluth.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Liersch, Miss Ida M. Lembeck, F. C. Lindsay, D. Laurenzis, Mrs. Leale, John J. Liebfried, H. Liebben.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mass, Prof. and Mrs. C. Mangold, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Meyer, Miss Lucy Moll, Mrs. J. M. Martin, Miss Mackintosh, Robert W. Mackintosh, David McWilliams, Mrs. D. Mayer, Miss F. Mayer, Miss Madalena Mayer, Miss McCormick, Mrs. John Metzner, Miss Gussie Metzner, Mrs. R. Meersse, Miss S. Meersse, Miss Alma Meersse, G. W. Mahlstedt, H. Mahlstedt, G. Mahlstedt, Miss M. Mahlstedt.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Nolin, Mrs. Francis M. Noble, Miss Frances Noble, Miss Elizabeth Noble, Miss Sarah A. Noble, Mrs. E. L. Nourse, Miss Annie E. Nourse, Mrs. A. L. Nosser, Miss Antoinette Nosser, Miss Elizabeth Newburn, Miss Minnie New.—O.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Orthwein, Mrs. L. L. Ormsby, Marquis Gonzola Ozores, Military Ataché Spanish Legation; Miss M. Och, Miss Henriette Oldenburg, A. Oppenheimer.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pfister, Mrs. E. N. Paterson.—R.—C. L. Rose, F. E. Reis, M. Rosenbledt, W. A. Rottmann, Miss Helena Reinert, Miss Johanna Rafe, Charles Rumpf, Arthur Rumpf, Mrs. Caroline Rumpf, the Rev. Telephonse Rossbach.—S.—Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Sangrée, G. A. Steinwender, Albert G. Steinwender, Mrs. E. D. Rue Steinwender, the Rev. Sudelk, Eugene N. Solomon, Miss Laura M. Solomon, Louis Stern, Dr. A. Scheidel, Miss Ella Stroud, D. H. Stroud, Mrs. John Sarkozi, Mrs. H. C. Steinhof, Mrs. Schnoeder, Miss Helene Stricker, Miss Gesine Stricker, G. Sluyter.—T.—H. A. Tyler, Miss Minna Train, Miss Sarah R. Train, G. P. Thurston, E. W. Tynan.—V.—Miss Amy Vreedenburgh, Marquis Saavedra Villalober, Secretary Spanish Legation; Mrs. Johanne Vassmer.—W.—Mrs. John Weber, Miss Eleanor Wolcott, H. J. Weber, Miss G. von der H. Wanser, T. Dart Walker, Miss Anna Weil, S. M. Weinraub, William A. Webb, Simon Wilhelm, C. Weiss.—Y.—Eli Younghans.—Z.—Joseph Zeisler.

On the Werra, for Genoa.

A.—Miss C. Auten.—B.—The Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Burroughs, Lawrence Butler, R. Billings, Miss M. T. Blauvelt, Miss Susan Brewster, G. C. Brackett, C. A. Brackney, Prof. T. Bohlmann, Miss Buffum, Miss Eleanor Brady, Miss Felicina Besana, Miss I. S. Belden, Miss K. E. Bigelow.—C.—Mrs. Crocker, Miss Edith Codman, Miss Adelaide L. Cutler, the Rev. A. C. Clarke.—D.—Miss A. M. C. Dupree, Mrs. Eugene Du Bois, Miss Irene G. Brooks, Arthur Du Bois, Floyd Du Bois, Mrs. José Devicivi, Miss Josephine Devicivi, Oscar Devicivi, J. Devicivi, Paolo Di Nolo.—E.—Prof. Elmendorf.—F.—H. Flinn, Charles S. Fuller, P. Fraley, Jr., Miss Francis, H. C. Francis.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Griswold, Miss L. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Gazzo, Hector Gazzo, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Godfrey, Prof. and Mrs. Albino Gorno, Prof. Romeo Gorno, the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Goodspeed, G. W. Gillis, E. Gerli, Mrs. Frederick Gardiner, Miss Henrietta Gardiner.—H.—Dr. and Mrs. W. Scott Hill, Miss Neena Hamilton, Miss A. E. Hucks, Mrs. Adelaide Hayden, Miss M. Hobbs, John Hartjen, R. D. Hatch, H. A. Hatch.—J.—C. D. Jackson, Miss Belle James, Miss M. G. James, Mrs. Johnson, Miss R. Jack.—K.—Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Kelsey, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Francis H. Kinnicutt, Herman Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kent, Baurath Kohn, Miss J. L. Kirk.—L.—C. D. Livierato, Prof. Paolo La Villa, Mrs. G. Luzzatto, Mrs. H. Lukeman, Oppenheim.—M.—Mrs. C. L. Mead, Miss K. L. Mead, Miss M. C. Mead, L. G. Mead, Miss McCorkendale, Miss Hannah D. Mowry, Rufus G. Mather, F. J. Mather, the Rev. McMillan, C. Mordrati, Miss E. R. Merrichew, Miss M. Middleton, Dr. Martine, Miss Merriam.—N.—Miss S. Newcomb.—O.—Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Olmsted, the Rev. C. T. O'Callaghan.—P.—Miss Edith Putnam, Charles F. Putnam, Miss Frances Rice Peters, Miss E. Pancoast, Miss S. F. Pancoast, Miss E. M. Post, Frederick E. Partington, Miss Peirce.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rosenberg, L. Roscoe Rosenberg, the Rev. and Mrs. D. E. Rudd, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Rice, Miss Rice, Miss A. Rockhill, J. A. Reilly, J. J. Reilly, Miss Louise F. Randolph, Miss Rogers, Miss Runger, R. Ruocco, Prof. H. B. Richardson.—S.—A. D. Stevenson, Miss Catherine E. Shattuck, Miss Smith, Miss Lulie, Miss Marion Sturges, Miss Helen Sturges, Miss L. Stoddard, Miss Marie Baxter Smith, Mrs. G. E. Sterry, W. De W. Sterry, G. Santayana, W. E. Stratton, E. W. Stecher, Miss J. Spellman, J. S. Sargent.—T.—Miss A. E. Tuck, Miss Amy Titus.—U.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Upton.—V.—James Vint, Miss H. Visinand.—W.—Dr. and Mrs. J. W. White, Mrs. S. A. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Miss Florence M. Wingate, A. Paul Willis, Miss H. Warfield, F. L. Wright, Miss L. Wilson.—Z.—Miss Annie Zimmermann.

On the Etruria, for Liverpool.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Anthony, Major F. A. Ames, Mrs. Frank Ashton, Mrs. Mary F. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mein Austin.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bill, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Baker, Miss Bush, Edward F. Browning, Mrs. Browning, Miss L. F. Browning, Edward W. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt, Miss M. Brett, Rev. R. S. Barrett, P. J. Briscoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Burns, F. O. Barton, S. S. Battin, S. S. Battin, Jr., C. Botsford, Miss Hortense Booth, Miss Florence Brock, D. W. E. Burke, Dr. Herman Biggs, Mrs. M. P. Biggs, C. R. Bromley, Miss M. Beebe, Miss Joe Barrett, Mrs. Francis H. Barry, Miss Alice K. Bemis, Miss Clara M. Burt, C. E. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Barrow, Miss M. Adele Barrow, John A. Brunner, C. H. Bateman, J. Billyeald, J. W. Bannon, Miss Bannon, the Rev. Waldo Burnett, L. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Bickel, Miss L. D. Booth.—C.—Miss Chrystie, G. Caldbeck, Miss Emma F. Chaffin, Miss M. Currier, Miss G. Currier, Mrs. I. S. Catlin, G. de Grassi Catlin, C. D. Curtis, C. L. Curtis, Mrs. Alfred Castello, W. W. Clendenning, Mrs. John Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cabeun, Miss Katherine Corbett, W. W. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Coulter, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. Cowing, Miss Cowing, Percy F. Cowing, Mrs. C. W. Coffin, Miss Maggie Clark, B. M. Collyn, Mrs. Jennie S. Croll, T. Cooper, H. L. Coffin, J. S. Crane, Mrs. Crane, Miss Corsebou, the Rev. and Mrs. W. Chester, Miss Chester, Miss Rosie Caspary, Mrs. W. Coakley.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dudley, Miss Florence Dodds, Miss Marie Dold, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Davidson, Miss Clara M. Dudley, Mrs. M. B. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dougherty, Mrs. N. C. Dickerson, B. W. Dudley, J. Dickinson, E. P. Donnell, Mrs. E. P. Donnell, Mrs. Jennie C. Donnell, J. Davis, Miss Jessie B. Downing, Mrs. Elizabeth, Downing, L. H. Dodge, Miss Disney.—E.—Mrs. Mary E. Emerson, Mrs. L. F. Edwards, Miss Lena Edwards, L. F. Edwards, C. J. Embuske, Ralph W. Emerson, Mrs. R. Ellerby, G. B. Ely, Miss E. L. Ely, Miss Mary B. Ely.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. J. Frankland, C. Frankland, Arthur R. Friedlander, T. Fairbairn, J. A. Friedenstein, W. Farnsworth, O. H. Frost, Miss Mary Chase, Miss L. Flanagan, Miss E. B. Franklin, the Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fielding, J. L. Fee, J. Fee, J. R. Fityer, C. M. Fay, Miss Freeman, Miss Frohman, Miss E. Frohman.—G.—Henry Gilsey, L. Greenwood, Mrs. Mary Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gaskin, Miss Clara Galbraith, Miss I. M. George, Miss Louise Gerrard, W. Garlick, E. Gastineaux, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. George, Lewis E. Gates, J. Garvin, D. G. Georgacopulos, B. M. Gaskill, Mrs. B. M. Gaskill, Henry Guest.—H.—Mrs. S. M. Hill, Mrs. A. E. Hubbard, Dr. E. J. Hogan, Horace S. Hawes, P. Hackett, Miss Magdalena Hering, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hewetson, Miss D. Hewetson, J. Hewetson, Biddle Hiles, Miss Carrie Holyland, D. C. Herr, Mrs. A. J. Herr, G. H. Heath, Dr. W. Hoff, H. Holmes, Miss Lulu Bell Hemphill, Arthur Hawley, Mrs. Irving Halsey, Miss Isabel Haldeman, Oscar R. Hundley, A. V. D. Honeyman, John J. Hogan, Oscar F. Hayes, C. Hay, the Rev. R. Hale, W. S. Harker, the Rev. Charles L. Hoffman, Miss Hannah D. Hayes, Miss Lydia K. Hayes, Miss Mary Hayes, F. R. Hudson, Sydney Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. G. Higgins, A. T. Hall, Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hosier, Mrs. R. Hastings, Miss Mable Hastings, Miss Daisy Hulse, T. M. Hastings, Mrs. W. G. Ive and infant, Miss Eva A. Isch, Miss Sarah A. Iser, Miss Lily May Iser.—J.—Mrs. C. M. Jacobs, Mrs. and Miss H. Jackson, T. D. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Sarah R. Jillson, Miss Jones, A. J. Jackson.—K.—T. F. Kingsmiell, Mrs. Aurora King, Mrs. G. C. King, Mrs. T. A. Kenny, Miss Mary Kenny, J. Kincaid, Miss Kincaid, Miss Robbie E. Kyle, Miss May Kellogg, C. O. Kokeritz, W. S. Kuhn, Mrs. W. S. Kuhn, J. E. Kelly, Miss E. Kelly.—L.—C. S. Luttrell, Miss Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Locke, Mrs. M. Langstetel, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lee, Miss Jennie W. Luttrell, A. S. Lockard, the Rev. J. E. Loyd, Harold Loyd, Miss Geraldine B. Longley, W. S. Leonard, Dr. W. H. Larrabee, B. W. Levy, Jefferson M. Levy.—M.—Miss B. Menkin, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Malott, Miss Florence M. Malott, Miss Carrie Grace Malott, Miss

A GREAT RIDING RESORT

To be Used by Both Horse and Bicycle Riders.

ITS COST TO BE OVER A MILLION

Seventeen Lots at Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street Secured for the Purpose—Other Doings in Real Estate.

A large plot of land, containing seventeen city lots, has just been purchased, and a company has been formed for the purpose of erecting a huge building to be used as a riding and bicycling academy and exhibition place, with certain novel features attached. The investment will represent $1,100,000. The building itself will be constructed under the supervision of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, A. M. Slauson, Walter J. Peck, and William Durland. It is intended to make it a centre for the riding clubs of the city, for other lady and gentleman riders, and for persons of good standing who are interested in bicycling.

The land obtained consists of the plot at the northerly corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, 150 feet on the latter by 300 on the former, with three lots for stables in the rear, on Sixty-seventh Street, 75 feet by 100. A five-story fireproof brick, iron, and terra-cotta building of plain but pleasing design will be erected. The plans for it are now being completed by Henry F. Kilburn, the architect. The front, on Central Park West, is divided into two portions, the larger extending from the corner 100 feet north and the other taking up the remaining 50 feet. The main entrance to the building will face the Sixty-sixth Street entrance to Central Park.

On the first floor will be the reception and club rooms. On the floor above, the front has already been taken by the New-York Riding Club. Above this will be smaller clubrooms. The riding ring will measure 200 by 86, and the inclosure will have a seating capacity for 2,200 persons. In addition, there will be 100 private boxes, and the ring will also be in sight of those in the clubrooms. The ceiling of the riding ring will be high. Above this ring with a ceiling 20 feet in height, will be the bicycle ring, 234 by 90 feet, with a gallery for 1,500 spectators, and a number of private boxes. On the roof of the building, to be illuminated at night with electric lights, will be another bicycle and riding ring 300 by 150 feet, with seats in the centre.

The upper portion of the Central Park West front will, on the ground floor, contain a store for the sale of all kinds of bicycles and cycle equipments, and also for harness, saddlery, and the other things that are needed in the riding or driving of horses. A restaurant of high class will be above the store, and, above this, will come a floor devoted to bachelor apartments. There will also be in the building rooms for cyclers and a special floor, 50 by 90, devoted to beginners in bicycle riding.

The basements will contain separate sets of dressing rooms for riders and cyclers, and also a Turkish bath, with a plunge 22 by 34 feet.

The stables will have accommodations for 500 horses and for the storage of carriages. There will also be storage room provided for more than 1,000 bicycles. In addition, there will be machine and blacksmiths' shops for the shoeing of horses and the repair of bicycles and other vehicles.

The nucleus of the enterprise is in the present Durland's Riding Academy, which, with its equipment, good will, &c., will be turned over to the new company. The ground secured will cost about $321,000, and the building will cost enough more to make a total of $800,000 for these two items alone. The success of the venture, Mr. Durland said yesterday, is already assured. Building will begin at once.

Messrs. James L. Libby & Son, who have been consulted by Mr. Durland throughout the undertaking, obtained the loan needed in buying the ground and for erecting the buildings. Messrs. Diamond & Co. secured the necessary land.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Winfield Poillon to John Kehoe the old three-story frame building 119 Bleecker Street, with lot 25 by 60, at about $40,000. It adjoins the northeast corner of Wooster Street, recently sold to Mr. Kehoe by the Messrs. Hess. Mr. Kehoe will build a seven-story business structure on the two lots, 50 by 75. The building at 119 Bleecker Street was a kind of landmark in the neighborhood, having been erected about seventy years ago by Mr. Poillon's grandfather.

Messrs. Hess & Co. also yesterday completed the renting of the seven-story business building at 84 to 88 Wooster Street, extending, with an L, to 134 and 136 Spring Street. The building is now being erected by Albert Wagner, and is thoroughly rented months in advance of its completion. The portions rented yesterday are the first loft to B. Doulton and the fourth and fifth lofts to B. Steinberg & Co., the aggregate rental for a term of years for these lofts being about $100,000. Each floor will contain about 20,000 square feet.

The purchaser of the dwelling at 41 West Fifty-third Street, recently sold by Mr. Nathan Bijur, is John L. Lamson.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson, who bought the property at 13 and 14 West Fifty-fourth Street at auction on Thursday, have announced their intention of erecting a ten or twelve story apartment house on the site.

Mr. J. Solis Ritterband has sold to Isaac G. Van Tassel, at $24,000, the five-story brick flat, 282 Gates Avenue, corner of Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

Mr. Philip Jesolson has sold for James A. Frame & Son, to Richard Ranft, at $24,000, the three-story and basement dwelling 128 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 19 by 100.11.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $25, to the plaintiff, Matilda Michaelis, the lease of 28 and 28½ Bowery, southeast corner of Bayard Street, five-story brick building.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $17,500, to James Flanagan, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 221 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 162.4 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.5.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day:

By James L. Wells, on the grounds, Tremont, at 2 P. M., auction sale, 65 lots on Quarry Road and Arthur and Lafontaine Avenues, north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Lunch before the sale.

By Smyth & Ryan, on the premises, Coney Island, at 2 P. M., auction sale of 234 lots forming a district extending from the ocean to Gravesend Bay, and situated on Highland, Surf, Mermaid, Neptune, and Warehouse Avenues, and on West Twenty-third Street and Cottage Place. Lots restricted against saloons.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, on the grounds, New-Brighton, S. I., at 2 P. M., 42 lots and two Queen Anne cottages, forming part of the Stebbins estate.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 49 West Ninety-first Street, an iron fence, Julia H. Gooh; cost, $500.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 189 feet north of Terrace View Avenue, two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Elmwood Place, three-story frame tenement, by Caroline A. Blair of 4,209 Third Avenue; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 505 and 507 West Twenty-seventh Street, six-story brick warehouse, by Elizabeth Sorenson of 507 West Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $25,000.

Greenwich Avenue, southwest corner of Charlton Street by C. H. D. Steffins, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 8 to 12 Little West Twelfth Street, by Weinlet estate, alterations to three three-story brick stores and tenements; cost, $2,500.

Broad and Beaver Streets, southeast corner, by H. R. Kuenhardt, alterations to a four-story brick office building; cost, $400.

No. 164 Duane Street, by Edwin M. Harrison, alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $1,000.

No. 125 Bowery, by B. M. Hartschorne, alterations to a five-story brick lodging house and store; cost, $500.

Rider Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by James G. D. Burnett, alterations to a two-story frame coal pocket; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Second Place, west side, 135 feet west of Court Street, three four-story brick flats, eight families each, 25 by 72 each, $30,000; Frank Mullowney, owner.

Broadway, Monroe Street, and Howard Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, two families, 47.8 and 41 by 32, $8,000; Henry Well, owner.

Park Place, north side, 106.11½ feet west of Washington Avenue, four-story brick flat, eight families, 30 by 56.8, $16,000; W. H. Reynolds, owner.

De Kalb Avenue, north side, 350 feet west of Lewis Avenue, four three-story brick flats, six families each, 25 by 60; $28,000; E. Reinking, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 21.

12STH ST, 239 East; Howard McWilliams to the Manhattan Railway Company; nom.

12STH ST, 235 East; same to same.. $1

12STH ST, 241 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 237 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 227 and 229 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 231 and 233 East; same to same 1

12STH ST, 223 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 221 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 219 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 225 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, 227 East; same to same.. 1

12STH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 94x irregular, and other property; same to same 1

57TH ST, s s, 117.2 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Laura E. Rice to George A. Elliott; nom.

SAME PROPERTY; George A. Elliott and wife to James C. Crotty.. 28,500

EXCHANGE PLACE, 40 and 42; Charles E. Runk and wife to John T. Williams 100 &c.

8TH AV, 2,280; Fannie Drucker to Jacob Drucker, ½ interest 1

61ST ST, 255 East; David Israel and wife to Julius Israel 1,000

TINTON AV, w s, 120.2 ft n of 163d St, 24x125; Joseph Pasoosky and wife to Carl H. Larsen and wife.. 5,500

22D ST, 26 West; Frank G. Provost and wife to Caroline A. McCready and others, trustees 60,947

127TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100; John Reed and wife to Morris E. Sterne 14,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, part of Lot 10, map of Upper Morrisania, 24th Ward; Caroline A. Blair to John J. Murphy 5,000

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Talmadge St, 75x100; Ernest Sass to Harriet E. Lockwood 4,500

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; Ann Reilly and husband to Margaret C. Dwyer 1

85TH ST, 237 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Louisa H. Reuther.. 1

9TH ST, 210 East; Nathan Langschur and wife to Esther Timme 21,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Prospect Av, 150x irregular; Thomas E. Macy to Helen M. Macy, 1-6 part 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Prospect Av, 150x23.6x651.10 to Leggett's Lane x irregular; Theodore E. Macy to Agnes L. Wheeler, 1-6 part 1

WEST BROADWAY, n w s, part of Lot 211, map of E. Emtrees estate, 25x50; John M. Jones to Adelaide M. Jones, one-half part 10

BOWERY, 97; Josephine Riker and others to John P. Jube, one-half part 30,000

WEST BROADWAY, 36; Alexander M. Powell and wife to John M. Jones 10

BOULEVARD, n w s, 25.2x100; James L. Conway and others to Joseph E. Weed 100

66TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; William Rankin and wife, to Joseph McFarland 1

72D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 60x 102.2; Thomas Sowarby to Mary W. R. Briggs 60,000

60TH ST, 103 East; Robert E. Mathews to Elizabeth Matthews 1

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 26x103.3; Maria Heine to Josephine Degenhardt 1

73D ST, 205 East; Maria Heine to Marie Degenhardt

GOERCK ST, 144; Crawford Casser and wife to Lucy A. Browning.

30TH ST, 21 West; William M. Thomas and wife to Franklin L. Gunther 60,000

65TH ST, 158 West; William H. Van Bokkelen and wife to Vincent R. Jordan 28,500

65TH ST, 158 West; Vincent R. Jordan to Angus F. Maccoll, ex prop..

65TH ST, 156 West; John N. Hayward to Annie Applegate 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jessie Meyer to Angus F. Maccoll, ex property.. 1

65TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; same to same, ex property 1

64TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Charles Glenn to Thomas Dooner 42,500

FERRY ST, 4; Gold St, 73, and n s of Great Jones Street, 145.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 22x90, and other property out of town; Elizabeth R. Fowler and another to William G. Harding 6-70 parts 12,428

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah M. Wilcox and others to same, 64-70 parts. 132,571

SAME PROPERTY; Elbert Robertson and others to George R. Sutherland, 4-14 parts 10

LOT 40, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Robert E. Twing 475

LOT 529, same map; same to William M. Seaward 335

LOT 578, same map; same to Della Friedel 350

LOTS 288 and 289, same map; same to Jacob Dewald 755

LOTS 228 and 229, same map; same to Stanley D. Cornell 660

LOT 484, map of Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick Dougan 485

LOT 1, same property; same to Mary Childs 1,075

LOT 195 A, same map; same to Benson Childs 495

LOT 493, same map; same to Henry Benjamin 370

LOT 618, same map; same to John J. Brehm 2,400

LOTS 552 and 553, same map; same to Owen T. Darney 850

LOT 378, same map; same to John Martin 375

LOT 193, same map; same to Julia Berwin 350

LOTS 343 and 344, same map; same to John E. Martin, Jr 700

LOT 379, same map; same to Martin McDonough and wife 375

LOT 413, same map; same to Toney Lekory and another 500

LOT 313, same map; same to Josef Bielek 500

LOT 494, same map; same to William F. and Catharine M. Johnson 495

41ST ST, 12 East; Helen E. Mitchell to L. Napoleon Levy

97TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Rose and wife to Robert L. Knaggs 1

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25 ft front; John Hardy against James McCarthy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 541.4 ft e of Marion Av, 25 ft front; John Bussing, Jr., against Leonora C. Jones and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 20 ft s of 107th St, 20.11 ft front; Louisa Eckart against William Osborn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

54TH ST, 415 East; J. New Roofing Manufacturing Company against Bolen & Byrne, owners; George H. Hurdy, contractor $65

100TH St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 75 ft front; Nathaniel Wise against Fred Brandt, owner; H. Broshagen, contractor 1,135

Lis Pendens.

99TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50.6 ft front; William C. Demorest against Sinclair Manson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CLINTON ST, 212 and 214; James A. Robinson against Semche Simon, (notice of attachment.)

SAME PROPERTY; Dudley W. Van Ingen and others against same, (notice of attachment.)

77TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25 ft front; John Hardy against James McCarthy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 541.4 ft e of Marion Av, 25 ft front; John Bussing, Jr., against Leonora C. Jones and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

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Butchers in Police Courts.

Fourteen butchers were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on warrants procured by Henry Stinert, counsel for the Health Board, charged with violating Section 32 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits butchers from exposing meats outside their places of business. They were each held in $100 bail to answer.

In the Morrisania Police Court seven butchers were arraigned on the same charge on the testimony of Inspector Clausen. The prisoners testified that they were not notified of the law until after they were arrested. Clausen said it was his business to inspect and not to notify. Justice Martin discharged the men.

Swallowed a Tin Whistle.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 21.—Albert H. Roseman, a six-year-old boy from Cape May, is in the Cooper Hospital awaiting an operation to remove from his stomach the mouthpiece of a tin whistle. While the boy was playing with a whistle the mouthpiece became loosened, and slipped down his throat.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECK, Hedwig S., to Moses Goodman and another $7,700

BOWMAN, Henry H., trustee, to Margaret A. Barr 3,946

CARR, Margaretta, to the Franklin Savings Bank 13,000

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Thomas S. Ormiston 1

FITSCHEN, Diedrich, to William Rubsan and wife 1

HEBBED, Isaac N., to Thomas H. Purdy 2,021

JENCKS, Francis M., to F. P. Furnold 1

MARKUSKE, William, to Diedrich Fitschen 1

MANHEIMER, Morris, to C. W. Truslow, trustee 40,000

MARTIN, C. Grayson, to E. F. Browning 6,000

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY Company to Jessie Clark.. 18,000

PURDY, Thomas H., to Agnes Fitzsimons 500

SPRAGUE, Henry L., to J. C. Levy, as trustee 1

SMITH, Percival C., to E. F. Allen, trustee 7,552

STURZENEGGER, Edmund, to Mount Morris Bank 1

STIFFSON, Rosa, to Lottie Schlussel and others, executors 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company, to M. R. Higgins, guardian 18,500

Lis Pendens.

99TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50.6 ft front; William C. Demorest against Sinclair Manson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

				A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets..P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:03	7:14	12:54	12:57
Governors Island	7:20	7:40	1:32	1:30
Hell Gate	9:13	9:33	3:00	2:58

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	June 14
Christine	Shields	June 7
City of Rome	Glasgow	June 15
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	June 16
Graffoe	Gibraltar	June 6
Kansas City	Savannah	June 19
La Champagne	Havre	June 15
Palatia	Hamburg	June 10
Powhatan	Liverpool	June 4
St. Louis	Southampton	June 15
Sutherland	Hamburg	June 1
Veendam	Rotterdam	June 12

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	June 20
City of Para	Colon	June 15
Cearense	Para	June 11
Orinoco	Bermuda	June 20

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Berlin	Southampton	June 16
City of Washington	Havana	June 20
El Monte	New Orleans	June 19
Engineer	Gibraltar	June 9
Louisiana	New-Orleans	June 19
Menemsha	Rotterdam	June 9
Runic	Liverpool	June 14

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Kansas City	Swansea	June 12
Leona	Galveston	June 18
Manitoba	London	June 13
Rhynland	Antwerp	June 15
Teutonia	Gibraltar	June 10
Weser	Bremen	June 13

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Auranla	Liverpool	June 18
Caracas	La Guayra	June 20
Ems	Genoa	June 15
Francisco	Hull	June 12
Havel	Bremen	June 18
Lepanto	Antwerp	June 9
Yucatan	Havana	June 22

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Neckar	Bremen	June 15
Olympia	Gibraltar	June 13
Werkendam	Amsterdam	June 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Allsa	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Massachusetts	June 22	London	4 Broadway.
Marsala	June 22	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Buffalo	June 22	Hull	21-23 State St.
Prins Will'm I.	June 22	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Nueces	June 22	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maracaibo	June 22	Curacao	135 Front St.
Normandie	June 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Seneca	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanmhor	June 22	Nuevitas	80 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	June 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Werra	June 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	June 22	Christiania	28 State St.
Seminole	June 22	Charleston	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	June 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Orcassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	32 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ontario	June 22	London	21-23 State St.
Hevellius	June 23	Bahia	Busk & Jevons
Camanse	June 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Algonquin	June 23	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 23	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lady Palmer	June 23	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Nona Maria	June 23	Azores	192 Broad St.
Bovic	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Moorish Prince	June 25	Fernamb'o	2-4 Stone St.
Portia	June 25	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Spree	June 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Croma	June 26	Leith	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 26	N. Orleans	Pier 29 N. R.
St. Louis	June 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Zaandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Rio Grande	June 28	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	June 28	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Tijoca	June 28	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Jersey City	June 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cufic	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 29	Fern'mb'co	F'ch, Edye Co.
Ems	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	June 29	Galveston	Pier 35 N. R.
Manhanset	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Manitoba	June 29	London	4 Broadway.
Horrox	June 29	Santos	19 Whith'l St.
Indiana	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Francisco	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	June 29	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	37 Broadway.
Veendam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	June 29	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Wyalusing	June 29	Antwerp	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	3 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	July 1	New Orleans	Pier 20 N. R.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Alesia	July 1	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Havel	July 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 3	S'th'mpton	9 Bowling Gr.
Rhynland	July 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Fort William	July 3	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Atalanta	July 3	Mantanzas	113 Wall St.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cearense	July 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Aurania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	July 4	Amsterdam	37 Broadway.
Kansas City	July 5	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	July 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Olbers	July 6	Manch'ter	Busk & Jevons.
Dania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	28 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Galileo	July 6	Hull	21-23 State St.
Bourg	July 6	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
S. of Calif'nia	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Olympia	July 6	Naples	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	July 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	July 6	London	4 Broadway.
Lepanto	July 6	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Saale	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 6	London	21-23 State St.
Coleridge	July 6	Fernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Albano	July 7	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Jamaica	July 7	Greytown	24 State St.
Trave	July 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ceyle	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	July 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	July 10	Charleston	80 Wall St.
Trinidad	July 11	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Exeter City	July 12	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
K'r Wilh'm II.	July 13	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pr. Willem II.	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Colorado	July 13	Hull	21-23 State St.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	3 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	July 13	London	4 Broadway.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Delcomyn	July 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.

Arrived.

SS Vignaes, (Nor.,) Petersen, Baracoa 3 ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Finners, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Wyanoke, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah June 18, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Cape Gracios May 29, Belize 31, Porto Cortez June 6, Livingston 9, Kingston 13, Jeremie 14, with mdse. and passengers to James Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Ardangorm, (Br.,) McMillan, Cienfuegos June 13, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Wasdell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Wilcannia, (Br.,) Pentin, Lincoln June 4, via Barry 8, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Charleston June 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg June 13 and Southampton 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Matanzas June 11, Sagua 12, and Cardenas 17, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

United States Fishing Commissioners' SS Fish Hawk passed in at Quarantine at 7:35 P. M.

Ship Union, (Ger.,) Freese, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Witte, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Matanzas, Cardenas, &c.; State of Texas, Brunswick and Fernandina; Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Birmingham, Savannah; Spero, (Nor.,) Baracoa; Manhattan, (Br.,) Liverpool; Panama, (Fr.,) Bordeaux, Jason, (Br.,) Port Antonio and Kingston; Knutsford, (Br.,) Pensacola.

Spoken.

Bark St. James, (Amer.,) Capt. Banfield, from New-York April 6 for Chinese ports, was spoken May 7 in lat. 1 south long. 27 west.

Ship Gainsborough, (Br.,) Capt. McPhail, from New-York May 8 for Adelaide, was spoken May 23 in lat. 21 north long. 42 west.

Bark Jennie Harkness, (Amer.,) Capt. Amesbury, from New-York May 8 for Brisbane, was spoken May 23 in lat. 21 north long. 42 west.

Bark Barbara Preve, (Ital.,) Capt. Garibaldi, from Genoa for New-York, was spoken June 11 in lat. 30 north long. 19 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 21.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York June 8 for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Martha Russell, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, from New-York June 8 for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New-York June 8 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Procasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, sld. from Trieste for New-York June 16.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Barentzen, sld. from Stettin for New-York June 12.

SS Newminster, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York June 19.

SS Sailoo, (Belg.,) Capt. Whiton, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Clurom, (Br.,) Capt. Mace, from New-York June 3, arr. at Dublin June 20.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York June 3, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, from New-York June 5, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

BREMERHAVEN, June 21.—SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 2 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. here at 6.45 A. M. to-day.

ALGOA BAY, June 21.—SS Asphodel, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, from New-York, via Cape Town, arr. here June 19.

Notice to Mariners.

MARBLEHEAD LIGHT STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.—Notice is hereby given that on or about June 22, 1895, the sixth order fixed white light at this station on the north point of Marblehead Neck, southeast side of the entrance to Marblehead Harbor will be moved to and exhibited from a temporary tower 54 feet southeast five-eighths south from the present tower.

Neither the height of light above sea level nor its characteristics will be changed.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 28, No. 84, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1894," Pages 8, 26, and 27.

Three Stab Wounds in Welsh's Body.

An autopsy on the body of Sailor James Welsh, who was stabbed to death in a brawl Thursday morning in the saloon of Edward F. Lynch, at 34 Bayard Street, revealed three stab wounds in the body and one in the face, inflicted with two knives. On the strength of this, Acting Captain Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Police Station had arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of homicide, James Ball of 18 Eldridge Street, Stephen Ryan of 26 Bowery, and Lillie Ryan of 26 Elizabeth Street. The bartender was held, charged with being an accessory in the murder, and for violating the excise law. The prisoners were held to await the Coroner's action.

Credit Men to Organize.

Steps were taken yesterday toward forming an organization of credit men representing the large commercial houses in this city. A meeting was held at the Astor House, and a committee, of which Robert T. Fowler, representing Jaffray & Co., is Chairman, was appointed, to draft a letter to be sent to all the credit men in the city, notifying them of the next meeting, when the organization will be perfected.

An effort will soon be made to form

M'LAUGHLIN'S PAY STOPPED

No Further Action Taken in His Case by the Police Commissioners.

MANY TRANSFERS MADE YESTERDAY

The Charges Against Capt. Gallagher Dismissed, and He Retires on a Pension of $1,875 a Year.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday and had considerable routine business before it. Acting Chief Conlin reported on the conduct and efficiency of several Sergeants and Roundsmen, and a number of patrolmen seeking promotion. They were all cited for examination.

Capt. Pickett of the Tenderloin station, sent a report to the board relative to a complaint made by John E. Burke, a lawyer, that Mrs. Hattie Schaum was doing a liquor business at 103 West Twenty-fourth Street without a license. The Captain stated that he went to the place and compelled Mrs. Schaum to close. "I remained there until I saw the place closed, and have kept it closed," wrote the Captain. "Pickett did well in that case," remarked President Roosevelt.

The board received a certified copy of the conviction and sentence of Inspector McLaughlin. Mr. Parker stated that as McLaughlin was under conviction his connection with the police force had ceased." But if any further action by this board is necessary in his case," continued the Commissioner, "it would be well, to avoid complications, not to take it at this time, inasmuch as a stay has been granted." The Treasurer was notified to stop McLaughlin's pay from the day of his sentence.

Patrolman William H. Duggan of the East Thirty-first Street Station, who distinguished himself last week by jumping into the Fourth Avenue tunnel after a burglar, was detailed as Acting Roundsman in recognition of his bravery. He was ordered to report to Acting Chief Conlin for duty.

Commissioners Parker and Grant made a report on the case of Capt. John Gallagher, against whom charges were made by the West End Protective League. It was alleged that Capt. Gallagher failed to properly enforce the excise law in his precinct on Sunday. This resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Rules and Discipline, to whom was referred the consideration of the charges against Capt. Gallagher, reports that it has examined the testimony in support of the same and conferred with representatives of the West End Protective League, by which said charges were preferred, and recommends the adoption of the following, and of the course indicated thereby:

Whereas, There have been and now are charges of neglect of duty and incompetency pending against John Gallagher, Captain in charge of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, preferred at the instance of the West End Protective League.

Now, after full examination of the evidence in support of said charges, and conference with representatives of said West End Protective League, be it

Resolved, That the said charges be dismissed.

President Roosevelt said that Killaen Van Rensselaer, President of the league, and Attorney Coleman had called upon him and stated that in view of the fact that Capt. Gallagher had asked to be retired, the members of the league were not desirous of pressing the charges against him.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Pensions, Capt. Gallagher was then retired on a pension of $1,375 a year. Capt. Gallagher was appointed June 17, 1868, made Roundsman April 24, 1877; Sergeant Feb. 15, 1881, and Captain May 6, 1892.

C. R. Conklin, a resident of the new annexed district, wrote to President Roosevelt, stating that there was a transformation scene there in comparison to what it had been. "Last Sunday," he wrote, "all the saloons were closed, no noisy crowds were around, and the district had a civilized appearance."

Acting Chief Conlin reported a large number of transfers, details, and assignments. The following Roundsmen were changed about: John H. O'Neill, John G. Taylor, David E. Cagney, Herman W. Schlottman, and F. E. Wade; Patrolmen Thomas Casey, James Maloney, Peter A. Trial, Patrick F. Hunt, and F. A. V. Turpenning. The following patrolmen were transferred to the Central Office on special duty: George T. Leeson, James J. Savage, James McLaughlin, Thomas F. Brenhan, Patrick F. Dargan, John W. Walters, John Mangin, Dennis F. Lyons, John J. Fogarty, and George H. Dale.

Patrolman Jeremiah Kennedy of City Hall and Henry J. Tabor of East Thirty-fifth Street were ordered to change places. The following patrolmen were transferred from the West Thirtieth Street Station for the good of the service: John Fitzgibbons, John D. Dee, John J. Haughey, James Hogan, Thomas S. Logan, Matthew F. Kelling, Patrick Cosgrove, George Dewender, David Davis, and Alonzo Jeroloman.

The following were sent to the Tenderloin: Thomas F. Mahaffy, Thomas A. Robinson, Thomas Coleman, Andrew Byrnes, Thomas Byron, Louis M. Frank, John J. McCarthy, Martin D. Langdon, Charles Becker, and Martin Whelan. The Acting Chief said the men he transferred from the Tenderloin had become rusty and indifferent in the performance of their duties. He had replaced them with lively, ambitious men, they being badly needed in the district.

Patrolmen William J. Armstrong and John Newton, who have been detailed in the Police Department, were remanded to patrol duty and transferred to the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Patrolman James T. Perkins of Elizabeth Street, was sent to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Patrolman Alexander A. Kerr of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was fined twenty days' pay for assaulting a colored man named Uriel Gunthorpe.

Some time ago the Sergeants requested permission to take thirty days' vacation with half pay, instead of fifteen days with full pay. They argued that Roundsmen now had the privilege of taking ten days with full pay or twenty days at half pay. Commissioner Grant reported against granting the thirty days with half pay. He said the men could not be spared so long from duty, and the other Commissioners agreed with him. As a result, the Sergeants will have to be content with fifteen days' vacation.

COLLINS'S LAW IS TO HAVE A TEST

Barber Hobach of Brooklyn Takes His Case to the Supreme Court.

Ex-Justice Steckler of this city appeared in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in behalf of Samuel Hobach, a barber of 19 Bond Street, who was arrested June 9 for keeping his place of business open in violation of the Collins law.

"Defendant moves for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the complainant does not charge a criminal offense," said the ex-Justice, "and on the further ground that the act under which the arrest has been made is unconstitutional and void in that it is unjust legislation—special class legislation—and overdiscriminates between other portions of the State, and on the further ground that this court has no jurisdiction, as the facts alleged in the complaint do not constitute an offense."

Justice Walsh denied the motion to dismiss, and held Hobach to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Ex-Justice Steckler then went before Justice Brown of the Supreme Court and obtained a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of certiorari. Justice Brown set the case down for next Monday, when the question of the constitutionality of the law will be decided.

Pilgrimage to European Shrines.

The second American pilgrimage will leave New-York by the steamship Westernland on July 10. Among those who have registered are: The Rev. James O'Donohue, Cincinnati; the Rev. T. F. Moran, Clyde, Ohio; Miss Alice E. Corry, Baltimore; Andrew Shaw, Racine, Wis.; the Rev. Charles E. Burke, North Adams, Mass.; the Rev. M. O. Sullivan, Williamstown, Mass.; Miss Bertha Madden, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. V. Clark, Philadelphia; Miss C. Carr, New-York; Miss Amelia Roche, New-York; Mrs. John Carroll, Brooklyn; the Rev. R. Sidley, Sandusky, Ohio; Miss Mary A. Haggerty, Philadelphia; Miss A. E. O'Rorke, Brooklyn; the Rev. M. A. Bunce, Mauch Chunk, Penn.

STATE CAMP TO BE OPENED TO-DAY

The Seventh Regiment Will Begin Its Week of Routine Just Before Sunset—Headquarters Orders.

The State Camp, near Peekskill, will be opened for the season this afternoon by the Seventh Regiment, which is ordered to arrive there between 2:45 and 3 o'clock. The regiment will leave the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock, in two detachments, and will disembark at Roa Hook, and from this place march will be taken up for the camp, which is about a mile away. Part of the road near the main entrance to the camp is quite hilly.

The regiment will be preceded to camp by a guard of thirty-eight enlisted men, in charge of Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard of Company C, who is Officer of the Day, assisted by Lieut. W. S. Wilson of Company E and Lieut. John McGreevy of Company G, who have been detailed Officers of the Guard. This guard will be met by Capt. N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, Guard Inspector, and will be immediately posted under his direction. The entrance of the regiment into camp will be formally signalized by a salute of twenty-one guns, fired by a detachment from the Third Battery, which will furnish the weekly artillery detail at camp for the entire season.

When the regiment is in camp, the first work the members will busy themselves with will be unpacking chests and knapsacks and getting tents in order. Supper will be served at 5:30, after which the boys will prepare for parade, which commences thirty-five minutes before sunset. The regiment will be accompanied by its band, which will give concerts every evening. Chaplain Greer will preach to the regiment at 10:30 to-morrow morning, and the regimental glee club will sing a number of selections. The following is the routine prescribed by General Headquarters, which must be observed by the Seventh, and all other organizations detailed to camp this season:

First call for reveille	4:55 A. M.
Reveille	5:00 A. M.
Assembly for roll call, immediately after reveille.	
Sick call (by the musicians of the guard)	5:15 A. M.
Drill call (by the musicians of the guard)	5:40 A. M.
Assembly for roll call and formation.	5:45 A. M.
Recall from drill (by a musician of the guard)	7:00 A. M.
Mess call, for breakfast (by the musicians of the guard)	7:25 A. M.
Assembly	7:30 A. M.
Guard mounting (by the musicians of the guard)	8:15 A. M.
Assembly for formation of details	8:20 A. M.
Adjutant's call	8:30 A. M.
Drill call (by the musicians of the guard)	9:20 A. M.
Assembly for roll call and formation.	9:25 A. M.
Recall from drill (by a musician of the guard)	11:30 A. M.
Mess call, for dinner (by the musicians of the guard)	12:25 P. M.
Assembly	12:30 P. M.
First Sergeant's call (by the musicians of the guard)	1:30 P. M.
Mess call, for supper (by the musicians of the guard)	5:25 P. M.
Assembly	5:30 P. M.
First call for parade, (by the musicians of the guard,) thirty-five minutes before sunset.	
Assembly for roll call and formation, thirty minutes before sunset.	
Adjutant's call for formation of battalions, twenty minutes before sunset.	
Adjutant's call for formation of regiment, ten minutes before sunset.	
First call for retreat, (by a musician of the guard,) fifteen minutes before sunset.	
Assembly for roll call and formation, ten minutes before sunset.	
Retreat, sunset.	
First call for tattoo (by the musicians of the guard)	9:50 P. M.
Tattoo	10:00 P. M.
Taps (by a musician of the guard)	11:00 P. M.
Church call, ten minutes before assembly, (by a musician of the guard.)	
Assembly for divine service, at such hours as may be selected by regimental commanders.	

Stable and water will be sounded at hours designated by commanding officers of mounted organizations.

WOMAN'S EXHIBIT AT ATLANTA

CREDITABLE SHOWING TO BE MADE IN THE NEW-YORK ROOM.

Shipments of Goods Must All Be Made Before Aug. 15—Committee Work Advanced.

Any citizen of the metropolis who visits the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens at Atlanta Sept. 18, will, it is safe to predict, have reason to be proud of his city's exhibit in the Woman's Building. The activity of Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, Chairman of the Woman's Department of New-York City, and her able associates, has been the means of securing rare and costly materials for the exhibit, and a special room on the ground floor of the Woman's Building, which is to be used for a reception and exhibit room for the exclusive use of New-Yorkers.

The enthusiasm of the various committees who are taking care of the women's exhibit has not abated from the moment that they first took hold. The work of perfecting the exhibit will be continued right through the hot weather up to Aug. 15, the date when the shipment of exhibits will end.

At the meeting held yesterday at Mrs. Read's home, in East Fifty-first Street, it was found that so much had already been accomplished that it would be necessary to hold but one more meeting of the committees, although there will still be considerable work for the ladies individually. Mrs. A. Setting, Chairman of the Committees on Inventions, reported that the size of the invention exhibit would require that part of it be placed in the "New-York Room," while the rest would have a place in the regular space allotted for New-York City's exhibit in the Woman's Building.

Miss Marie De Vallsco, Chairman of the Committee on Interior Decoration, has secured a choice lot of exhibits of prominent artists in the city, besides some rare samples of needlework, which will be used in beautifying the New-York Room.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Law, has been particularly successful in securing a valuable collection of photographs and autographs of celebrated singers, not necessarily of this city, and the various decorations they have received in foreign lands. A bust of Mrs. Storletta Titus, the first woman lawyer admitted to the New-York bar; a collection of music by women composers, and law books on or by women lawyers will figure in this part of the exhibit.

Among the business firms in the city who are contributing toward the success of the woman's exhibit is that of Joseph McHugh & Co., which has offered to decorate the interior of the New-York Room, furnishing the materials and sending to Atlanta a designer and workmen at the firm's expense. Vantine & Co. have given a magnificent vase, and W. J. Sloane a costly Persian rug. Horner & Co. have given a number of handsome pieces of furniture. Mason & Hamlin will send a beautiful organ in white and gold, as well as an accomplished organist, who will give recitals every afternoon and evening.

Mme. Le Prince, President of the Mineral Painters' League and of the Karimil Art Association, has offered to furnish a costly collection of paintings, pottery, china, moldings, and brie-à-brac, which will be exhibited in a prominent window of one of the large stores prior to being shipped to Atlanta.

As it has been requested that each of the city rooms in the Woman's Building have live interest, Mrs. Read has decided to have two or three artists from the league and the association at work, either painting or molding, in the New-York Room. All the exhibits must be ready for shipment by Aug. 15, having been previously passed on by Mrs. Read. Free transportation will be furnished by the Southern railroad and steamship companies for all exhibits in the Woman's Building.

Library for the Blind Assured.

The New-York Free Circulating Library for the Blind has been recently incorporated. Its Board of Trustees consists of the following: Richard R. Ferry, Charles B. Waite, Clara A. Williams, Clark B. Ferry, and Charles W. Weston. It is proposed that the library hall be stocked with books and be ready in the Fall to supply all blind persons of the city and vicinity with reading matter. The Robert Bruce memorial branch of the New-York Free Library, at Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street, by a vote of its Trustees, has kindly offered to take charge of the books of this library for the blind, thus enabling the Trustees to use all funds now contributed in the purchase of books. Five hundred dollars is needed in addition to the money now in the treasury in order to purchase the desired number of books. Checks sent to Mrs. Clara A. Williams, Treasurer, 121 West Eighty-sixth Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

IS JUDGE APPELL GUILTY

Assembly Judiciary Committee Investigating Charges Against Him.

HIS IMPEACHMENT ASKED FOR

He Is Accused of Instigating Suits Against Mount Vernon and Advising a False Election Certificate.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the charges against City Judge George C. Appell of Mount Vernon, met yesterday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel. His impeachment is asked for.

Roger Sherman represents the petitioners, eleven citizens of Mount Vernon, Mayor Edson Lewis being one of them. Robert G. Scherer of Albany is looking after Judge Appell's interests. Several citizens of Mount Vernon were present.

The first witness called by Mr. Sherman was John M. Digney, County Clerk of Westchester County. He produced judgment rolls, in which Mrs. Mary Taber and Mrs. Mary Powers and others of Mount Vernon sued the City of Mount Vernon for damages done to their estates by the illegal construction of the Thirteenth Avenue sewer.

Judge Appell acted as their attorney in the trial of the suits. The claimants brought suits against the city, and recovered $7,500 damages.

The petitioners claim that Judge Appell abused the confidence placed in him as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City of Mount Vernon in connection with the Thirteenth Avenue sewer.

Mr. Sherman put in evidence the indictments found against the Election Inspectors of the Second District of the Fourth Ward of Mount Vernon for issuing a false certificate of election. The petitioners claim that Judge Appell advised and abetted the Inspector to make out a false certificate giving Fiske, the Democratic candidate, 147 votes instead of 144, with which he was credited in the original count.

Mrs. Mary Powers and Mrs. Mary Taber of Mount Vernon both testified that they had brought suits for damages caused by the sewer, at the instigation of Judge Appell, and agreed with him that he should have one-half of all that was recovered. After obtaining the amount of the judgments he sent them their shares.

Edward P. Kain of Mount Vernon testified, in a rambling, uncertain way, against Judge Appell. His direct testimony was thrown out, but his assertion, on cross-examination, that he had deserted from the United States Army was allowed to stand.

County Clerk Digney was then recalled. He had with him the judgment roll in the case of Patrick A. Sharkey, in an action for land damaged by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The petitioners claim that Judge Appell, who was Sharkey's counsel, advised and assisted in the drafting of a fraudulent deed, which was exhibited in the trial.

William J. Woodworth of White Plains, who was counsel for the railroad company, testified that a fraudulent deed was exhibited in the suit before the Railroad Commissioners.

The testimony of the witness before the Railroad Commissioners in the original proceedings was then read by Mr. Sherman.

On cross-examination the witness said that Judge Appell did not offer the fraudulent deed in evidence in the condemnation proceedings before the Commissioners.

Mr. Sherman then read further extracts from the Sharkey case.

David Ver Planck, the referee in the Sharkey case, was called next. He testified to the number of sessions held and identified the records of the proceedings.

An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

NAVAL CADETS ON THE YACHT MEDUSA

Robert Centre's Boat Turned Over to a Commander from Annapolis.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., June 21.—The United States practice cruiser Bancroft arrived off this place at 2 o'clock this morning and anchored two miles out in Long Island Sound. The Bancroft came here direct from Annapolis, and her mission is to receive from the mother of the late Commodore Robert Centre the yacht Medusa, which was presented to the Government for the use of the cadets.

The yacht has been hauled out on Hawkins's ways for over a year. She was put in the water a few days ago, and two friends of the Centre family came here and made all the arrangements for the transfer of the boat. Lieut. John Daniels has been made commander of the yacht, and, with a crew composed of five cadets and five seamen, will sail the Medusa to Annapolis. The Medusa is seventy feet over all and of sixty tons burden. She was completely rebuilt at City Island two years ago, and is valued at $15,000. The cadets are much pleased with her.

The Bancroft was expected to arrive here yesterday, but was delayed twenty-four hours by a heavy fog and high seas. There are twenty-five cadets on board, and the trip from Annapolis is reported to have been a decidedly disagreeable one. The Bancroft is commanded by Capt. W. T. Swinburne. She will remain anchored off here for several days while the Medusa is being made ready for sea.

RESUSCITATED AFTER ELECTRIC SHOCK

Successful Trial of a New Treatment on a Rochester Man.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 21.—Foreman Frank E. Grover of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company last night leaned against a dynamo at the power house and nearly lost his life, 3,000 volts passing through his body.

Grover was apparently dead for a time, but three of his co-laborers who knew the peculiarities of electricity set to work to resuscitate him under the directions of a physician. They worked forty-five minutes before there was any sign of returning life. At noon to-day Grover, although weak, said he expected to work to-morrow. He said he remembered nothing from the moment he stood beside the dynamo until he found the doctor and men working over him, and was very much surprised to hear that 2,890 volts had been pumped into him.

Dr. Wilbur says the mode of operation of resuscitating a man apparently killed by electricity is much the same as that employed in cases of drowning. Rules for action in such a case as this are posted in the power house, and the three men who worked so assiduously over Frank Grover obeyed them to the letter, thus saving his life. This theory in regard to treatment in cases of electrical shocks is of very recent origin, having been first proclaimed by d'Arsonval, a French scientist.

Jumped Into the East River.

Thomas Ferris, an oysterman from Worcester, Mass., jumped into the East River from the Norwich Line steamer City of Worcester yesterday morning while she was on her way to her pier. The steamer was quickly stopped, but Ferris had already been picked up by the tugboat C. P. Raymond.

In the Tombs Police Court Louis Duncan, a waiter on the City of Worcester, said Ferris had made two other attempts to jump off the steamer. He had to be watched all night.

Ferris said that he did not recollect anything of his trip until he found himself in the river. He said he was intoxicated. Justice Voorhis discharged him on his promise to return to Worcester.

Plans of Tammany Leaders.

The Tammany leaders have decided not to call any meetings of the Executive Committee or Committee of Sixty, or the Committee on Reorganization, or General Committee until after July 4. The reason for this is that they have not been able to secure from the Bureau of Elections the maps of the various election districts.

It was semi-officially announced yesterday that under the new apportionment there would be 1,375 election districts in this city, as against 1,141 last year, and that the maps would be ready next week.

In the meantime, however, the Tammany people are so busy preparing for the Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society that they do not want to bother with other matters.

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS OFFENDED

Members of the Board of Estimate Object to Being Told that They Are Injuring the Schools.

President J. Edward Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board of Education has sent to William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a letter that has caused considerable feeling among the members of the Brooklyn Board of Estimate. The letter is as follows:

Department of Public Instruction,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19, 1895.

William H. Maxwell, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction:

My Dear Mr. Maxwell: I would respectfully request you to attend before the Board of Estimate and present such facts and figures as may be necessary and proper in support of the requisition from this department. I would like to have you urge upon the attention of its members the fact that the items making up said requisition are the result of the most conservative estimate of the amounts actually needed for the support of the department for the year 1896. Not one dollar was added for margin, upon the supposition that there might be a reduction.

The cuts already made in said requisition by the Board of Estimate will, if adhered to, seriously cripple the work of the schools. Let the members thoroughly understand the whole situation, and if they choose to impair the efficiency of the schools and check the work now going on of providing adequate school facilities for the children of our city, they must assume all responsibility for it. Very truly yours,

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM, President.

Mr. Maxwell appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday to explain the requisitions asked for by the Board of Education, and begged that the board reconsider its action taken last week. In support of his argument, Mr. Maxwell read Mr. Swanstrom's letter.

Controller Palmer bounded into the aisle as soon as the letter had been read, and, pounding a desk, said: "I want it understood that this board is willing to take the responsibility."

"I also want to protest against this letter as being most discourteous to this board," said Mayor Schieren. "With all due respect to any members of the Board of Education, I want them to know that we understand the situation as well as they do. My position on the educational budget last year was misunderstood, and I was placed in the position of being antagonistic to the expenditure of large sums of money for educational purposes. I think the letter should be withdrawn."

Mr. Maxwell put the offensive letter in his pocket and then explained the items in the requisition. Controller Palmer did not like the request for $16,783 for industrial education for boys, and he said: "I think that it is an outrage on the city. It is altogether outside of the purposes of the public-school system. Instead of spending money for this industrial education, let us provide accommodations in the schools for the hundreds and thousands of children who are walking the streets, unable to get in. The industrial school people can be learned from the mechanics of the city. I am opposed to such an appropriation, and shall oppose it to the end." No action was taken upon this item.

Mr. Swanstrom wrote the letter, he said, not intending to be discourteous to Mayor Schieren or to any one else, but simply as a matter of duty.

MUST HAVE FENDERS OR PAY FINES

Brooklyn Companies Not Ready, but the Mayor Is Determined.

A conference was held yesterday in Mayor Schieren's office in Brooklyn between the Mayor, Assistant Corporation Counsel Yonge, President D. F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Henry W. Slocum of the Jay and Smith Street Company, Secretary Frick of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and Commissioner Plympton of the Subway Commission.

Trolley fenders and speed indicators were the subjects of discussion. The new ordinance regarding the fender will be operative Tuesday.

President Lewis said his company is now testing fenders. President Slocum said his company could not provide fenders by June 25. He said he understood that Mayor Schieren had recommended a fender and his company was willing to adopt it.

Mayor Schieren said he had not recommended any fender. The new ordinance prescribes a fender which shall be three inches from the ground, so that a person cannot get under it. Mayor Schieren said the companies had had plenty of time to deal with the question, but had practically done nothing. He declared that any company that did not provide fenders would be prosecuted in the courts.

The companies will now apply to the Board of Aldermen for an extension of time for the ordinance to go into effect.

Gov. Brown's Inheritance.

From The Baltimore American.

By the death of Mr. James Carroll of Charles, which occurred at Atlantic City on Saturday last, Gov. Frank Brown receives an addition to his estate of at least $250,000. The Governor's co-heir is his cousin, Mrs. Randolph Mordecai of Baltimore. The deceased Mr. Carroll, who, at the time of his death, was about fifty-five years of age, married Miss Florence Patterson, who was a daughter of George Patterson, the owner of Springfield, in Carroll County, near Sykesville, the fine estate now owned by Gov. Brown. By the terms of the will of Mrs. Carroll, who died a number of years ago, her husband was given a life interest in her property, landed and otherwise, in Carroll County and elsewhere, with reversions, as indicated, to her cousins, the Governor and Mrs. Mordecai. The latter, before her marriage to Mr. Mordecai, was Miss Emma Brown. Mr. Carroll was a collateral relation of the family of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and his ancestors had figured in some of the most important epochs of Maryland history. The deceased left no offspring, and the heirs under the provisions of his wife's devise will enter into immediate possession of the property.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata, Countries, per steamship Hevellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca"; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaco, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I."; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Maracaibo, per steamship Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monawai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21, at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 14, 1895.

VACANT LOT CROPS READY TO BE MARKETED

Beans, Peas, and Onions, Choice and Fresh, Now Offered for Sale.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which has directed the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed, set aside thirty acres to be cultivated co-operatively; that is, planters are paid a fair wage and the committee furnishes the land, seed, and fertilizer. The product will be sold and divided in equal shares. The success of the vacant lot farms up to the present time has been clearly demonstrated.

The committee is desirous of disposing of the rapidly maturing crops of beans, peas, and onions. Managers of hotels and institutions in the city who wish choice and fresh vegetables will find it to their advantage to communicate with the Superintendent of the Vacant Lot Farms. The whole arrangement will be conducted on a business basis. All such inquiries should be sent to W. H. Tolman, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Au. 22, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM **Paris.**

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris (special train, 10½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
PARIS.....July 10 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4

EXTRA SAILING.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Wednesday, June 26, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND...June 26 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND.....July 3 | FRIESLAND....Aug. 7
WESTERNL'D...July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
NOORDLAND...July 17 | WESTERNL'D....Aug. 21

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

*Etruria, June 22, 3 P. M. | Lucania, J'y 13, 9:30 AM
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A. M. | Etruria, J'y 20, 3 P. M.
Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M. | Campania, J'y 27, 9:30 AM

* Will not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....From Pier 40 North River, foot of July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 20, E. R., foot of W. 24th St.

Circassia, June 22, 3 P.M. | Furnessia, July 13, 10 A.M.
Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P.M. | Anchoria, Jul. 27, 10 A.M.
Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $80 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, June 26, 9 A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 PM
Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM
Britannic, July 17, 1P.M. | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., June 29, 7 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.. Sat., July 6, 4 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, June 29.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 20th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, June 22, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2, and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR DU VOYAGE, 1 Wall St., opera Broadway. Established 1838. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF P